The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BETWEEN THE TIDE AND FLOW.

The evening breeze is singing low,
A lullaby to-day;
I have a question that I would ask
Before it dies away.
The pebbles on the beach are dry,
The tide has sunken low;
A little form is standing there
Between the ebb and flow.

A tangled mass of soft brown hair,
Two eyes cast meekly down,
A little face the sun had kissed,
Two cheeks a little brown;
Two little lips that pout and say,
"I do not think I know;"
Two little lips that tell a fib,
Between the ebb and flow.

A little heart that longing waits
To know what next 'twill hear,
A little face that shyly looks
To see if still I'm near.
Ah! little heart that whispered "Yes,"
Though pouting lips said "No,"
You thought that you'd be asked again,
Between the ebb and flow.

A little face half-frightened, when
I turn to go away,
Two little hands that shyly reach
As if to bid me stay,
A little voice that softly says,
I did not mean that—No;"
A little pebble that well was lost,
Between the ebb and flow.

CONNUBIALITIES.

What do you love me for? tell me now;
Beauty of figure, whiteness of brow,
Dimples or eyelashes, mouth, cheek or chin?
Answer! you've only to lose or to win;
Neither will trouble the universe. Haste
And tell me if really
You love me sincerely,
Or if it is only a matter of taste.

Loveliest figures shrivel with years,
Dimples will merge into wrinkles and tears,
The gems by which every child of earth
Is dowered and crowned at the hour of birth,
Dim the brightest of eyes. Now tell
Whether the creature
With perishing features,
Or simply the spirit you love so well?

"The spirit," you whisper. Well here is a test
To prove whether body or soul be loved best,
If I were ugly, and old, and gray,
With the self-same soul in another clay,
Would love be faithful? Stammering low
You make no answer,
I will, and can, sir;
One word for both of us; that is—No!

Hasty Words.

The evil that is in the world, that rushes down our streets, devastating home, ruining happiness and laying waste the pleasant places, has many fountains. Sin does its deadly work in many ways, and sorrow comes from a variety of sources. Hasty words have much to answer for, among the rest. We are apt to think that a word or two does not matter; that we need not trouble ourselves to be over particular about what we say. But this is only one of our many mistakes. Words live. There is so much vitality in them that they take root even upon very unlikely soil. Hasty words are always sure to have little sense and less kindness in them. They are not the offspring of meek and quiet spirits, but of hot, passionate tempers. "All men are liars!" Who but a man in a passion would have said that? The assertion is so sweeping and unjust, that if David had not prefaced it by his confession, "I said in my haste," we should not have understood it. Perhaps the reason why such words are spoken is, that the speaker feels himself aggrieved. We often do in this life of ours; we cannot have all we wish from our brothers and sisters, and so grow fretful and angry. We are unreasonable enough to suppose that all things should be ours, and when we find only a few things coming to our share, then we become discontented and peevish, and speak hasty words.

The Peaceful Crusade.

There is something interesting in this long journey of the Knights Templar of Pittsburg to the Holy Sepulchre. Freemasonry is claimed to date back at least to 1044 B. C., some fifty years before the building of the Temple of Solomon, and twenty centuries later the Crusades called for the first invasion of Syria by the Christians, to recover the tomb of Christ and to regain the Holy Land from the Infidels. For nearly two hundred years these crusades lasted, and distinguished among their bravest participants were the religious orders whose names are now found in the catalogue of Masonry. The centuries have again rolled away, and now from the lands undreamed of by the wildest visionary of the Crusades, there proceeds a delegation to look in upon the sacred places connected with the history of the Order. They will land at Malta and inspect the remains of the celebrated Knights there, and the tomb of the Grand Master who refused a Cardinal's hat. They will visit Rhodes, where St. John and St. George presided over the Order, and then will go to the Holy Land and pay their devotion to the central shrine. What strange emotions must fill the minds of the people of Jerusalem when this formal delegation from a far off land appears, and how profound the reflections of those who have left the banks of the Allegheny for the valley of the Kedron. The journey is a long one, but its mission is peace, and the worthy Knights will encounter on their way no hostile Saracens, but meet only the modern experiences of modern travel. Their travel will be attended with the interest and sympathy of their brethren in this land, and on their return, they will be received by a welcome as hearty as that which greeted the Red Cross Knights when they came back broken and worn to Europe, seven or eight centuries ago.—*Cin. Commercial.*

WORSE THAN '93.

The Sacrilegious Outrages of the Paris Reds—The Consecrated Host Shockingly Desecrated—Scenes on Ascension Day.

Paris (May 22) Correspondence London Telegraph.

The occupation of the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires was accompanied by peculiar atrocities. The guards appeared there at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Their first act was to expel with various insults and foul abuse the numbers of people who were saying their prayers; then they arrested the clergy and some of the neighboring inhabitants who came in to protest. The doors were shut, and the prisoners were informed by an officer, in a pompous speech, that the object of the visit was "to seek for corpses in the name of high morality." The stone pavement was pulled up; the treasure of the church, which was very considerable, including gifts of precious objects and votive offerings worth more than £10,000, was soon discovered in a cellar; but the search for "corpses" was less productive. It was not till late in the evening, when the diggers got down deep into the old burial-ground, that skeletons were found. During the night the guards, of course, got drunk; in the intervals of their work they put on the vestments of the clergy, and executed dances and sang obscene songs before their prisoners—telling them that they had just dug up "the fresh bodies of women slaughtered by the priests," but refusing to allow a doctor, who was incarcerated with the others, to verify the accusation. Citizen Le Moussu, chief Commissaire de Police, decided over the proceeding; he was joined at 9 next morning by Pottier, a member of the Commune, who on his arrival, violently attacked the imprisoned priests screaming to them, "Miserables, combien avez-vous de femmes?" but who finally softened down and said that everybody should be released if no charge could be substantiated. At the same moment a priest arrived from the Church of St. Augustin, which had been seized and closed two hours before, to ask permission from Citizen Le Moussu to perform the burial service in the crypt of his church, urging that several funerals were awaiting his return. In reply he was instantly arrested, with the organist of St. Augustin, who had accompanied him, and the funerals were left to themselves. All day the prisoners were kept, a great orgie going on round them. They saw the church polluted in ways which cannot be described; they saw the cash-box emptied, the boxes for voluntary gifts forced open and their contents seized; they saw the National Guards receive their pay out of the money thus obtained, and become drunker and drunker: they saw the lustres the lamps, the bronze ornaments, and everything else of value pulled down and packed into cases, which, with the treasure, were carried off in four large vans. Then the obscene insults recommenced, a *cantiniere* being remarkable even amongst those drunken brutes in the incredible foulness of her imagination and her language. At last, at 6 on Thursday evening, after a detention of twenty-six hours, the prisoners, save one priest, were told they might go home. Such is the account given to me by one of the released. I have heard many other odious details, but do not mention them because they were not included in the statements of my eye-witnesses, and may be exaggerations.

The Commune in its supreme wisdom has found out that the "small fathers," their grandsons, and great grandsons have been using Louis Treize's church as a murderer's, not a robber's cave; and it has now determined to get at the truth. The Nationals go about tapping the walls, and if there is a hollow sound, out they come in force, swords and guns, pickaxes, "pioneers and all," and break open that which was probably a monastic family vault. If a bone remains unmouldered, they shake their fists and call the murderer of the individual of which it was once a component member any name except saint or gentleman. At present they have dug up sixty skulls and bodies, more or less to match. The skulls are stacked up like cannon shot in Woolwich yard, and the limbs were ranged in a semi-circle around them! It is a horrible spectacle, but it draws "great houses," and that is what the women are so eager to rush and pay to see. Anatomical skill is trying to fit the bones to the bodies, and the bodies to the skulls; while other professors are endeavoring to find the date and the cause of the death of these victims to monkish evil passions, who must have been dead at least 220 years. You see a National Guard take up a bone, and playfully hit his captain; the drummer trying a thighbone on his parchment; another man holding up an arm to a lady as if he were going to lecture on it, or beg her kind acceptance of the trifle. Beyond are two gallant youths playing catch-ball with a skull.

Ascension Day, I need hardly say, is one of the great religious festivals in this city; and so, early on Thursday, a large number of women of all classes, dressed in the deepest mourning, appeared at the gates of this church and demanded admittance. They were told that there were no longer religion, or churches, or "Our Ladies," so they had better go home quietly. Then ensued a regular religious row, and one lady struck a National in the eye. The more serious, however, retired to the corner of the Rue des Victoires, and knelt by the side rails in the street. No sooner was this seen than a more than usually ruffianly National called from the mob ten of the dirtiest boys he could find, and caused them to kneel in front of the great entrance; then he re-entered the sacred edifice, and returning in a few seconds told them literally to shut their eyes, open their mouths, and see what "Our Lady" would send them. A perfect thrill of horror ran through the square, peopled though it was by the worst class in Paris, when they saw the ruffian put into each gaping mouth—the consecrated wafer! His brother officers and men roared with indecent laughter, and the *gamins* grinned; but the crowd was silent, and the kneeling women wept. Not content with this, the "Nationals" then rushed in, got some hundreds of these wafers and threw them among the mob as for a scramble. The pious worshippers tried to buy them up for all the "sous" they had with them; in an instant 300 gamins were round them, trying to sell the "Host," while the officers and gentlemen of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Battalion stood by, highly amused at this disgusting and disgraceful scene, which I have in no one point or by no one word exaggerated. As we came away we heard that the iconoclasts had commenced their wretched work at the Chapelle Expiatoire. Surely within a few days Versailles must conquer, and some very strong, even-handed justice must compel the poisoned chalice to the lips of these rampant ruffians.

A scene took place yesterday at the magnificent new church of the Trinity, at the end of Chaussee d'Antin, and the Boulevards, which is worth describing by itself. After stripping the building of all the valuables and decorations, which were systematically carried off in three furniture wagons, to be sold I presume, the federal guards brought out the marble statue of the Virgin, a gem of art, blackened its eyes with charcoal, made a hole in its mouth, into which they stuck a dirty short pipe, and finally dressed up the statue in the costume of a *cantiniere* who disrobed herself on purpose. They wound up this exploit by dancing a kind of *carmagnole* around the statue and drinking obscene toasts.

The Bowen Bigamy Trial—Verdict of Guilty.

The bigamy trial of ex-Congressman C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, was concluded Saturday afternoon, by a verdict of "guilty." The closing arguments made by Hon. A. G. Riddle for the defense and by District Attorney Fisher for the prosecution, presented no points of special interest, except that during the arguments of the former the indictment was sought for and could not be found, and the trial had to be arrested until Bowen consented that a printed copy clipped from one of the city papers, might be used instead. When Judge Fisher spoke of Mrs. King Bowen as "Mrs. Pettigru King," this tacit denial of her right to Bowen's name, called from her some manifestations of disapproval. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Olin charged the Jury that the double marriage had been proved, but that the defense to the charge of bigamy was twofold; first a previous divorce; and second, the desertion of Bowen by his first wife for more than five years. As to the first point the jury were to judge whether the alleged divorce in New York was ever actually obtained, and then whether the evidence showed that Bowen was a citizen of New York at the time of the divorce, and whether proper notice of the suit had been given to the wife. In regard to the other point, he charged the jury that the statute relied upon by the defense would avail Bowen nothing unless the jury believed that Bowen's first wife had deserted him, so that after using reasonable dilligence he could obtain no information of her whereabouts. A number of instructions were asked for by the defense to the effect that Bowen was not guilty of bigamy in marrying Mrs. King, if his first wife had refused to live with him more than five years previous, and he believed her to be dead. All these prayers Judge Olin overruled, and the defendant noted exceptions. The jury then retired, and after a short absence returned into court with a verdict of "guilty." Mrs. King-Bowen was much overcome by the result and had to be led to the marshal's room. Judge Olin announced that as the case would go up to the general term, on exceptions, he would, while the case was being reviewed, admit Bowen to bail in the sum of $2,000. Bowen soon afterwards secured Mr. Horace S. Johnson as his bail, and was released.

The Wedding of Mr. Tweed's Daughter.

A Republican journal—the Advertiser—makes these peculiarly just observations concerning a private party at Mr. Tweed's house, which has been the improper subject of description and of malicious exaggeration for partisan purposes in the public prints:

Fulsome and exaggerated accounts have been given of the Tweed wedding. The Herald, too, we regret to say, indulges in malicious exaggeration in its statements that the presents made to Mr. Tweed's daughter on the occasion of her marriage, exceeded $700,000 in value. We venture the assertion that the cost of these gifts, all told, did not amount to $40,000. That Mr. Tweed's family should be objected to obloquy as exhibiting "the disposition to imitate the parade and ostentation of the Old World aristocracy," because on the occasion of their daughter's wedding "the sidewalk from the curbstone to the door was sheltered by an awning and covered with Brussels carpet," is indecent, malicious and vindictive. The editor of the Eagle ought to know that an awning at the door and a Brussels carpet on the sidewalk on such occasions are as common as white kid gloves, bouquets and dress coats; and yet that journal asserts that only "monarchs and nobles receive their guests on state occasions" with Brussels carpets and awning at their front doors. That Mr. Tweed should exhibit a pride common to every father on the day of his daughter's wedding speaks well for his domestic character; but that he and his family should be made the subject of reproach because exaggerated reports have been published by the sensational writers for the press is to the last degree unfair and ungenerous. We have nothing to say here of Mr. Tweed as a politician, but we do protest against the acts of his political assailants when they drag his family into public notice and arraingn them with vituperation and misrepresentation. We know there is no better mother than Mrs. Tweed, and but few mothers have better children, and for this reason, if not on the grounds of accuracy or good taste, we repeat that it is unkind and unseemly to strike at a whole household through its head.

A Dreadful Death.

Some days ago a little boy about five years of age, son of a Mr. Miller, of Grayson county, Va., was killed by the bite of a rattlesnake. The little fellow had gone out with some other members of the family to look for eggs, and in his search he crawled underneath his father's barn. After going some distance under the floor, he screamed to his companions that something was killing him. They obtained assistance, and ripped up the planks of the floor, when to their horror they found a large rattlesnake tightly coiled around his neck. The snake had bitten him in several places on the face and neck, and he was quite dead when taken up.—*Marion Herald.*

WHAT SONG SHALL IT BE?

What shall it be? What song
Will win your fancy, dear,
And move your heart to sing
As mine is moved to hear?
Shall it be gay or sad—
Bright as the linnet's strain,
Or full of unshed tears
That deaden life with pain?

I touch the keys and wait,
Watching those dreamy eyes,
To hide their thoughts as stars
Are hid in bluest skies!
No furtive flash betrays,
There is no tell-tale gleam,
Help me, then, dear, to try
And read your waking dream.

Say, shall the song be ripe
With Summers of the past,
With rosy blossoms shed,
Shall scenes and sounds that were
In pleasant memories strong,
And song give life again
The days when life was song?

Shall sadder fancies find
An echo in the tone,
Till we are moved to weep
O'er sorrows not our own?
Or shall heroic deeds
Move us to fierce delight
As when a clarion thrills
The pulses of the night?

Shall laughter bubbling rise,
Like streams that seaward go,
And, prodigal of life,
Wrestle to overflow?
Or 'neath a deeper spell,
Say, shall the music move,
Stirring the hearts of all—
Shall it discourse of love?

Ah! dreamy eyes, that hide
Their secret thought so well,
A burning cheek reveals,
A silent lip can tell.
What need to ask the strain
That youth to youth will bring?
Love it has ever sung,
Love it will ever sing.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA.

Over Two Thousand Persons Killed—Great Destruction of Property.

Our Minister in China, Governor Lowe, has forwarded to the Secretary of the State the following translation of a report made by the Chinese Governor General of the province in which it occurred, of the earthquake at Bathang, in Sechuen:

"I have ascertained that Bathang, lying on a very elevated spot beyond the borders of the province, about 260 miles west from Li-tang, and more than thirty post-stations from the district town of Ta-tsien, on the high road to Thibet, has suffered severely by an earthquake. About 11 o'clock A. M., on the 4th of April, 1870, the earth trembled so violently that the government offices, temples, granaries, stone and store-houses and fortifications, with all the common dwellings and the temple of Ting-lin, were at once overthrown and ruined. The only exception was the hall in the temple grounds, called Ta-chao, which stood unharmed in its isolation. A few of the troops and people escaped, but most of the inmates were crushed and killed under the falling timber and stone. Flames also suddenly burst out in four places, which strong winds drove about until the heavens were darkened with smoke, and their roaring was mingled with lamentations of the distressed people.

"On the 16th the flames were beaten down, but the rumbling noises were still heard under ground like distant thunder, and the earth rocked and rolled like a ship in a storm at the mercy of the waves. The multiplied miseries of the afflicted inhabitants were increased by a thousand fears; but in about ten days matters began to grow quiet and the motion to cease. The grain tax collector at Bathang says that for several days before the earthquake the water overflowed the dyke, but after the earth cracked in many places, and black fetid water spurted out in a furious manner. If one poked it the spurting instantly followed, just as is the case with the salt wells and fire wells in the eastern part of the province, and this explains how it happened that fire followed the earthquake in Bathang. As nearly as is ascertained there where destroyed two large temples, the offices of the collector of grain tax, the local magistrate, and the colonel, the Tinglin temple, and nearly seven hundred fathoms of wall around it, and 351 rooms in all inside; six smaller temples numbering 221 rooms, besides 1,849 rooms and houses of the common people.

"The number of people, soldiers, and lamas killed by the crash was 2,298 among whom were the local magistrate and his second in office.

"The earthquake extended from Bathang eastward to Pang-Chahe-mup, westward to Nan-tun, on the south to Lin-tsah-shih, and on the north to the salt wells of A-tuntsz, a circuit of over 400 miles. It occurred simultaneously over the whole of this region. In some places steep hills split and sunk into deep pits; in others, hills on the level spots became precipitous cliffs, and the roads and highways were rendered impassable by obstructions. The people were scattered and beggared like autumn leaves, and this calamity to the people of Bathang and vicinity was really one of the most distressing and destructive that has happened. The Governor-General twice memorialized the Emperor respecting it, who granted aid to relieve the misery, reopen the roads between the post-houses, and rebuild or repair the offices and dwellings as they were needed. Many are now resuming their occupations, and the roads are passable."

A Dog Story.

A clergyman relates this amusing anecdote: "In the front of Mr. S——'s house there was a parterre in which were reared some beautiful flowers. The little children from some cottages in the neighborhood were accustomed to steal in at the gate and pluck the flowers, to the great grief of Mr. and Mrs. S——. One day a little fellow was busy at work. 'Blucher' espied him, and with a bound was at his side. Gently tossing him down, and turning him on his face, the hero seized the astonished depredator by the clothes which covered his back. Then trotting off with him, he went out at the gate, and passed along the highway till he came to a shallow pool of muddy water, into which he suddenly dropped the delinquent. Making sure that the little fellow was neither hurt nor likely to be drowned, 'Blucher' forthwith went quietly home. The tidings spread among the children, and after that memorable day not a flower was ever touched."

VARIETIES.

DURING the late European war, the Germans took twenty-six strongholds in France.

ON week days you buy your music by the sheet; on Sundays you can have it by the choir for nothing.

THE corner-stone of the new State Capitol at Albany, N. Y., is to be laid with Masonic ceremonies on St. John's Day, June 24th.

ROCHESTER boasts a gold fish with two tails—a sort of Maltese cross affair, one being attached at right angle with the other.

THE young ladies of New Haven are said at present to be nearly all learning to play the violin, that being the fashionable pastime there.

SOMEBODY has come to the conclusion that peacocks, like over-dressed women, are a social evil. They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

To remove ink spots, put the article stained over a warm flat-iron, stretch it well, then squeeze a few drops of lemon juice on it, and the spot will disappear at once. Wash immediately in cold water.

"RAISE your right arm," sharply urged the clerk of a Portland court as a witness elevated his left to take the oath. The man obeyed, and up went an empty sleeve, what belonged in it having been left at Bull Run. The clerk at once became very gentle.

AN Agricultural and Labor State Convention was held in Baltimore last week, at which resolutions were adopted advising the prompt perfecting of county organizations and the collecting of private contributions to carry out the objects particularly to promote immigration.

THE risk of refusing liberal offers is shown in the case of William Bradley of Meriden, Conn., who declined to tak $15,000 for his horse Leviathan a fort-night since. A day or two ago he had to pay $5 to get rid of the animal, who had died of a spasm in the meantime, and needed to be carted off.

ONE of the grandest toilets, worn at a recent drawing-room of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, was that of Lady Poltimore, which attracted peculiar interest by the fact that the magnificent point d'Alencon veil her ladyship wore was worn by Marie Antoinette on the occasion of her marriage to Louis XVI. It is a priceless relic.

EXPERIMENTS were made with fifteen-inch guns last week, at Fortress Monroe, to test the strength of some massive platforms for heavy guns. Results demonstrated that the platforms are equal to the severest tests, but that it is almost an impossibility to make a gun carriage of sufficient strength to withstand the weight and recoil of these guns charged to their fullest capacity and elevated to an angle of 30 degrees.

AN observation taken recently shows fewer spots on the sun than at any time during the last eighteen months. There are now only eleven spots, and of these all but one are relatively minute specks, while the dimensions of the exceptional one are only about 12,000 by 4,000 miles. The total of the spotted area is scarcely 50,000 square miles, which is less than one part in 6,000 of the area obscured in May, 1870.

A TROUT, weighing twenty-five and a half pounds, has been taken, with a hook, in Tupper's lake, northern New York, this season, by Dr. Perkins, of Albany. The editor of the Albany Journal verifies this statement over his own initials, and adds: "The only recorded larger trout taken by hook is that caught by the late Silas Stevens, of Albany, thirty years ago, in Presico lake. It weighed thirty-three pounds."

THE Bremer county (Iowa) Republican says that in the northeast corner of Bremer county there lives a couple whose aggregate ages amount to 204 years and 10 months. They are husband and wife and were married in 1798, and are Scotch-Irish descendants, and speak the German language fluently. The husband was a soldier under Napoleon I., and was wounded at the battle of Navarre, Spain.

PRINCE ARTHUR of England met with a painful accident on the 19th ult., just before the State ball at Buckingham Palace. While leaning against a window in the billiard-room at Buckingham Palace, the fastenings of which were loose, the window flew open, and the prince fell to the ground outside, a distance of 7 or 8 feet. He was partially stunned, but was attended by surgeons, who found that no serious injury had been sustained.

A CARICATURE appeared lately in a shop in Rome, representing the crucifixion, Napoleon III. being on the cross, the King of Prussia centurion piercing his side, the Pope and other supposed sympathisers with France representing the apostles in ridiculous attitudes of grief and dismay. The whole edition of this blasphemy sold in twenty-four hours, and another was immediately called for.

FIVE children, three white and two black, were bitten by a mad dog in Pulaski, Tenn., one day last week. Mad-stones were applied promptly to the white children, it is said, with the desired effect, all of them being now well and safe, while the negro children, to whom the mad-stone was not applied, have gone mad. The account says there were several mad-stones in the neighborhood.

PAYMENT of the insurance on the life of the late John E. Hayes, of Savannah, Ga., was resisted on the ground that when he obtained the policy he neglected to inform the company that a short time previously he got into trouble on the street, and was struck upon the head by a stone or club, injuring him severely. In a few months he died of brain fever. The jury returned a verdict for the full amount, with interest.

AN ingenious author asserts that the length of a man's life may be estimated by the number of pulsations he has the strength to perform. Thus, allowing seventy for the common age of man, and sixty pulses in a minute for the common measure of pulses in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life would amount to 12,207,520,000; but if, by intemperance, he forces his blood into a more rapid motion, so as to give seventy-five pulse in a minute, the same number of pulses would be completed in fifty-six years; consequently his life would be reduced fourteen years.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Summer Soiling—Care of Grape Vines—Currant Culture—How to Make Ice Cream—Sheep and Potatoes, &c., &c.

SUMMER SOILING.

Each year adds to the expenses of fencing, to the value per acre of land, and to the want of manures toward the crop grown, and these additions are but broad hints which every land owner should heed, and heeding look more to mowing and feeding of grasses to stock in the yard or barn, than to following out the old time practice of pasturing by fencing and tethering. We know many a suburban resident who wastefully uses the grass crop of his orchard and lawn by tethering his horse or cow therein. The same persons find their vegetable garden a myth as it were, because they have no manure to enrich it. If the animal or animals were kept in a small yard or stable, and daily fed from the mown grass, time would be saved in the labor—food would be saved in the crop, and manure would be saved for the garden. The same holds good with many small farms, and as pasturing tends rather to lessen the value of land than to enhance it, careful thought should be given by such owners, in order to reap from a few acres, as much nett profit as owners of large farms. Indian corn sown broadcast, is perhaps one of the best annual grains that can be used for soiling, but the economist, who owns a small farm on a suburban lot, will find daily here and there in the orchard and fence side, more or less grass to mow and feed, the results whereof will tend to a better condition of his animals, a cleaner and more tidy look to his grounds, and a store pile of material for vegetable garden-growths the coming year. In conclusion we will only say the man who practices pasturing of land where its value is reckoned at more than fifty dollars an acre practices a system of poor economy, from which he will change if once he carefully estimates the subject in all its bearings.

TIE UP THE GRAPE VINES.

As soon as the vines have grown sufficient to make a tie secure the vines to the trellis, the work should be performed. It is unwise to leave it until the vines have made four or five feet to each shoot and become a tangled mass; because such neglect, or leaving involves extra labor and oftentimes a mutilation of the vine to the injury of the crop. For tying some use cotton twine, some willow, some rye straw, and one in a thousand possibly may use the Underhill vine lock. We use the common reed or bog grass and for several years have found it to be one of the best and cheapest of tieing materials.

CURRANT CULTURE.

If you want nice little currant trees, cut out all the eyes or buds off your slips but three or four at their tops, before planting them, and you will obtain little currant trees free of suckers or new shoots from the roots. The after culture consists in leaving no branches growing nearer than about eight or ten inches of the ground (from four to six side branches are enough) cutting off at the end of the first season the one-half or more of their length, a little above an eye or bud, as this will make them throw out new side branches, and so double or treble the number of their branches the next year. And the pruning thereafter should continue this shortening-in system annually, and remove also all decayed and ill-formed limbs, so as to give your trees a sort of umbrella shaped tops that will receive the air and sunlight freely. Your trees so managed will, when leafless, look like a rough, many-branched bush, with numerous branches or spurs all over it, and which must be carefully saved, as it is these spurs that produce the currents in clusters resembling hanging grapes. New current trees, however, must be trained up to take the place of the old trees as they get feeble and unproductive from age.

ICE CREAM IN THE COUNTRY.

Scald two quarts of fresh milk—if a little cream be added all the better. Stir well to keep from burning; beat up four to eight eggs, according to convenience, and pour the scalding milk on the eggs, stirring well; when cold add sugar and flavor to suit the taste; pour the cold contents into a deep tin pail or can, holding about three quarts; put on the cover and set in an ordinary wooden pail; pound up ice to size of hens' eggs and less, pack it around the tin can, mixing in about one pint of salt; pack this until it reaches nearly the top of the can containing the mixture to be frosen, but be careful none enters it; now move the pail by means of the bail, lifting the cover occasionally to scrape off the frosen cream on the inside, so that other portions may come in contact with the freezing surface. From fifteen twenty minutes will be sufficient, and the dish may be served up at once, or set away, without removing from the wooden pail, in a cool place for several hours, covered with a flannel cloth.

WEEDING POTATOES WITH SHEEP.

It may not be known to farmers in general that it is a common practice in some of the potato growing districts to turn flocks of sheep in the potato fields for the purpose of eating down the weeds. The sheep will not touch a potato vine. This pasturing with sheep is very advantageous when the crop is a late planted one, so that the hoeing can not be completed until the haying or harvesting is finished. At the growing season it is the planter's aim to keep down the grass and weeds so that they way be covered with dirt by a cultivator and hoe, when these are used. Pasturing with sheep will attain this object. Early planted crops, the cultivation of which is completed in the first half of the summer, frequently become grassy and weedy before the time of digging, when the size of the tops preludes cultivation. In this stage the sheep are economical weeders. It is hardly necessary to mention that the feed thus given to the sheep makes a double profit, inasmuch as it costs absolutely nothing, while labor is saved and weeds prevented from seeding —*Farm and Fireside.*

SOMEBODY has written a book entitled "What shall my son be?" Upon which some one replies, "if the boy is as bad as the book, the chances are that he will be hanged."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday, June 5, 1871.

MARSHAL MCMAHON has refused the gift of a sword. He would never do for our army.

THE N. Y. *Sun* is in favor of WM. S. GROESBECK of Ohio, for President, and writes him up in several columns. GROESBECK is a very good man, but he would stand a better chance if recommended by the Ohio Democracy.

DURING the celebration of "Decoration Day" in New York, a clergyman named PENTECOST, abused the Democratic party most unmercifully, whereupon the loyal General JEFFERSON DAVIS quitted the platform, declaring that he had come to honor the dead and not to be politically bored by the living. General DAVIS was quite out of place in Mr. PENTECOST'S congregation. He was a fighting General, and not a sutler or a commissary.

IT is not likely the Republican authorities will disturb JEFF DAVIS in the matter of making speeches. Although there is no fair report of what he utters, misreported and tortured to suit Radical purposes, he is a regular benefaction to the Republican press and party. He should imitate the example of the greatest man the South produced, General LEE, and hold his peace, and attend to his private affairs, or accept the situation as does the South he appears so anxious to defend.

LONG BRANCH has suffered, unnecessarily, we think, in reputation among decent people, since President GRANT has fastened upon it, as his retreat during an entire summer. He is heralded as having arrived in advance of all visitors with but six of his fast horses: JIM. FISK and his courtezans will doubtless put in an appearance when ULYSSES has his horses and dogs in good going condition. GREELEY should not have a difficult role in beating this sea side lounger for the nomination.

THE Radical politicians in Chicago, ays the *Times*, are doing all they can to retain the German vote, but it is evident that they must soon lose it. The Germans in Chicago are preparing to follow their countrymen in New York and Missouri. CARL SCHURZ and GRATZ BROWN cannot retain their membership in the ruling party and continue their advocacy of conservatism and obedience to the Constitution, and their hostility to Republican financial policies. German workingmen begin to understand the oppression to which they are subjected by class legislation.

THE *Lanterne* of Monsieur HENRI ROCHEFORT, the favorite among the Radicals of all the French editors, is likely be put entirely out. He is said to have been condemned to death for his share in setting on foot the horrors that are just concluding in Paris. We all had a right to expect, all of us who knew how wise and virtuous the Radicals were, that this nsolent destructive, whom they honored as the personal rival of NAPOLEON himself, should be elevated to supreme rule in France. The Radicals surely would have had it so. But the horrible anarchy resulting from the pernicious teachings of French ROCHEFORTS and American Radicals have just been quelled in Paris at the expense of sixty thousand human lives.

AND how does the Radical press like to see their some-time pet, that wicked old writer of transcendental trash—VICTOR HUGO—how do they like to see him a fugitive from country to country? Of course they don't care for him *now*. Even the bland *Commercial* with the sweetest pity in its tones, calls him "Poor old VICTOR HUGO." But oh! how the Radical and True-love Editors did love admire "poor oid HUGO." And how they praised the grand old humbug because he would never return to France while NAPOLEON should rule there. At last NAPOLEON ceased to rule, and France, as the Radicals desired to see it, became a fit place of abode for HUGO. Then he returned. And now behold what sort of a France and also what sort of a Paris it is that HUGO came back to! But the worst of it was that he would not remain there.

IT appears from the Radical journals, that the enquiry is made, even among the faithful, whether the prevailing mode of celebrating Decoration Day is not calculated to prolong the hour of reconciliation; and whether there is not danger in its passing from the domain of affection to that of partisanship, to be taken advantage of by demagogues, who expect to clamber into office over the graves of soldiers. It will require but a year or so more to demonstrate this truth, when strewing graves with flowers will be left to the widows and orphans who survive. It is a beautiful and an ancient custom, long practiced in Europe, and adopted in our Southern States long before the deplorable war. There it required no act of Assembly, or command from the Grand Army of the Republic to scatter flowers over graves, but was made a voluntary, unselfish, heartfelt tribute from the relatives and friends of the deceased. There was no pressure to procure crowds, nor grand parades, with brass bands to play unseemly airs, and provoke high sounding speeches from calculating orators.

WHILE the hundreds of thousands of friends on Tuesday were spreading sweet garlands of choice flowers, and trimming the modest shrubbery over the resting places of those brave defenders of our Union, who died a few years ago, the citizens of West Pittston and vicinity were called upon to open fresh graves for the reception of the unfortunate miners who lost their lives while engaged in their perilous occupation. It was indeed a sad day. The funerals of sixteen men, snatched from their homes and their families in the prime of life, and in the enjoyment of good health. Leaving their homes with a light heart in the morning, and returning corpses at night. The moaning and wailing of the twelve newly-made widows, and of the thirty-six fatherless children who bathed the coffins of their loved ones with sorrowing tears, cannot well be described. They had just settled the difficulties long existing between themselves and their employers. Now they are torn from their families, who are left destitute, and in debt, and even without funds to inter the dead. A just and earnest appeal is made in behalf of these grief-stricken families for aid to keep the wolf from the door. A committee composed of Messrs. A. HEFFERAN, J. GOLIGHTY and ABRAL BUYTON, to receive subscriptions for the aid of these sufferers has been appointed at West Pittston.

GRANT appoints a son of BRIGHAM YOUNG to West Point as a cadet and refuses a son of GEN. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. Such a denial, writes TIM O'NIEL, surprises nobody, 'tis characteristic of the man. Young MEAGHER'S friends are not merchant princes nor crouching vassals, and thereby hangs a tale. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was a soldier, an orator, and a patriot. He was a true representative of the Irish race, an ornament and guard to his native land and a noble defender of the land of his adoption. He was no petted tool of a party. He loved liberty, fought in its defence, and dying left behind him a name dear to every lover of bravery, honor, genius, and liberty—a name that I fear Gen. GRANT can never win. This is but one of the many insults the Irishmen of America have received from Gen. GRANT. They should remember them, nurse them, and keep them warm.

I think, Mr. Editor, it would be a good idea if the friends of young MEAGHER would subscribe to a fund and buy him a cadetship. The Executive will take the money. He loves money, real estate, rum, cigars, and horses. He loves England and Spain, hates Ireland, Cuba, Monroe doctrine, liberty, and honor.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

We have just learned of an underground movement among leading men, to bring forward the name of COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT for the Presidency. This would certainly create a stir among those who have been in training for that place, and induce in many quarters a diversion in the situation. He is immensely popular in Pennsylvania and has running arrangments in all the principal States. He has brains enough and to spare for the position, rich enough to do without presents, and no brothers-in-law, to provide for. Instead of loafing around stables at watering places, examining the hoofs of horses, he would be found at all hours at his post, endeavoring to lighten the burdens of the people, and restore a Constitutional government. We shall await with some interest the full development of the present movement, and if able to get at the bottom of it, will make a note.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Last week through an oversight, and our general confidence in the good sense and unmixed Democracy of the Pittsburgh POST, we were made to endorse the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention as meeting with our hearty and unqualified approval.

We are sorry to say that we can neither endorse THE POST'S endorsement nor the platform as a whole.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

The best answer we can give to the above is the following from Gen. MCCOOK'S speech which is given in full in another column. He says:

The obligation that we take upon each other when we enter the Convention that we will confer together, we will weigh and fairly consider each other's views, where they differ we will reconcile them if we can; but if they cannot be reconciled, the opinion of the majority must be accepted by the Convention as the means of preserving its integrity as a party organization at all.

The majority of the late Convention at Harrisburg made its platform and as it is *Democratic* to submit to the will of the *majority* its organs are morally bound to support it until such times as it may be changed by the legally constituted authorities. This is not *mixed* Democracy.

RHETORIC VS. ARITHMETIC.

A morning cotemporary, admitting its inability to cope with us in rhetoric, endeavors to get even by arithmetic. It wants to convince us by figures that our anticipations of success this fall are mere flourishes, and thus proceeds to squelch:

In 1869—A. G. Curtin	262,349
H. D. Foster	230,239
Rep. majority	32,110
In 1869—Geary	290,582
Packer	285,956
Rep. majority	4,626

It might have followed up this excellent table by giving the figures for 1870, when the Democracy gained four members of Congress in Western Pennsylvania from out the heart of the strongest Republican counties in the State. The gains for the Democracy during the past ten years are quite satisfactory in this portion of the vineyard, and we object to being "set back" in our little calculations for the future by our arithmetic man.

THE CENTRAL ISSUE.

At all times THE POST has been earnest and persistent in affirming the policy and duty of the Democratic party, as it understood them, especially in the coming campaign, and that they should be the reverse of violent and revolutionary. We simply ask all men who hold extreme views to ponder them well, and reflect not only upon their expediency but upon the results likely to flow from their adoption, before they make up an irrevocable decision. It is one of the conceded rights of the members of the Democratic party to hold independent views upon measures of policy, but all agree that when the test comes differences should be healed, so that the general good that all aim at, shall not be totally destroyed and negatived by minor differences and individual views and preferences.

As for ourselves, we have no candidate for the Presidency, and no party or personal axe to grind, and whatever we may do or say will be for the best interests of the whole country, and not for any selfish end. When the National Convention shall give us a candidate and a standard bearing the inscriptions of the Democratic faith, we will be found marching beneath it to battle, and to the overthrow of Imperialism and Centralization, the dual monster that overshadows the whole land and threatens to swallow up the liberties of the people. We feel conscious that we have at least tried to do our duty, and we think that the theme of expediency has been quite fully enough discussed. Liberty stands between life and death, and that is enough to drown all minor differences. The people should not have the right to quarrel over expediency, while the lion of despotism snatches away their birthright and all they have that is worth contending for.

Suppose that in sections of the South, as well as in the North, there are men who proclaim exceedingly reactionary views; it is right and proper to dissent honestly and earnestly as we have done on repeated occasions, but there is nothing to be gained by unfair criticism, a fact that we have kept steadily in view; for those opinions are no doubt honestly held, and it is better to correct them, if they need correction in a rational manner, than to treat them with unnecessary harshness, since every measure of policy is made up of individually formed opinions to which the acquiescence of the majority gives force and significance.

No reasonable man doubts that when the final hour of action comes that the Democracy will be an indissoluble unit in favor of liberty, amnesty and self-government, and that every patriotic man in the North and South alike, who is not wholly party-blind will vote with us, and thus save our political institutions from total overthrow and destruction. Abstract opinions about the Fourteenth or Fifteenth or any other amendment will not interfere then with the one overpowering issue,—the great question whether a free government shall be preserved or the Republic subverted and changed into a monarchy. Extreme men and morose politicians in all sections will then find themselves deserted by those whom they may now be trying to irritate. We ask Democrats and the friends of the country to note that whenever an unprofitable discussion of expediency springs up, how greedily the administration journals and the imperialist conspirators pick it up and try to turn it to account, and by weakening the Democratic strengthen their own position.

A short time ago when JEFFERSON DAVIS made a short speech in an Alabama town, to a few citizens, it was published in an exaggerated form by the Radical press, and though possessing no political significance, was used to inflame the public mind and lead the people to believe that the civil war was again on the point of breaking out.

This was but the stale trick of Radical demagogues behind which to cloak their infamous designs upon the Constitution. But the lesson should not be without its moral Let it teach the Democracy that the Radical leaders are professional liars, and that Democrats will be the only sufferers if they accept the statements of their opponents as true concerning irreconcilable differences between themselves. We merely give this as an illustration. There is no call for an embittered discussion about the prospective candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic side. It has a long and glorious roll of statesmen and patriots and the choice of the National Convention is not likely to fall upon an unworthy man.

Let us—the Democracy—the People—take care of the Constitution and free government, and the National Convention will take care of itself. There is only one great question before the American people, and that is, shall Constitutional government be maintained, or shall it be sacrificed on the Radical altar of despotism? This question then is more important to the people than all the obnoxious amendments to the Constitution be they living, dead or sleeping. It is not a question of expediency but of dire necessity before the country. If we would not see our political institutions swallowed up in the wroth and terror of an irresponsible despotism, we must drop all minor discussions, and rally to the one great central issue—whether we shall defend or basely surrender self-government.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee accept the situation and go forward upon the living issues of the hour.

OUR excellent friend PAULEY, the veteran editor of that sterling Democratic journal, the Waynesburg *Messenger*, was a candidate before the late State Convention for Surveyor General. He did not go to Harrisburg and he didn't get the nomination, although he is just as happy as if he had. Just hear him:

For the information of such friends as may feel interested in our present prospects for Surveyor General, we would just state that, "owing to circumstances over which we had no control, we are induced to *decline being a candidate!*" In the late Convention we received EIGHT votes on first ballot, which steadily increased to *seven* on the second, when our friends withdrew our name, to save us from the "flagellation" with which our neighbor of the *Republican* had threatened us, in case of our nomination. Thanks, kind friends, thanks.

Alluding to MCCANDLESS and COOPER he says:

We sincerely believe that a more available ticket could not have been found had the entire State been canvassed for the purpose. Nothing short of death of our candidates can save Radicalism from an inglorious defeat.

HORRIBLE.

The *Gazette* criticising the recent speech of JEFF. DAVIS, makes him exclaim The justice of GOD will not allow *"the wicked to always remain in power nor the righteous to be oppressed."* To this the *Gazette* adds "shame where is the blush. We tremble for such a man when we consider that GOD is just." Perhaps the preacher press can inform the public where JEFF. DAVIS found the excellent text, and further explain why the application was so promptly made to the Republican party. We too believe the wicked should not always remain in power nor the righteous be oppressed, and and if it requires any blushing to proclaim it frequently and loudly we are prepared to do our share.

SOUTHERN CONSERVATIVES AND JEFF DAVIS.

The Albany *Argus* copies approvingly the conservative article in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* on the JOHN QUINCY ADAMS letter, and one on "A Union of Conservative Men" in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. In the course of its article the latter paper refers to "the wild and absurd bawling of three or four notoriety-seeking newspapers," and says:

Events, however, are working out what was denied to rational entreaty. The boisterous Montgomery *Mail* is dead. The senile Mobile *Register* has changed its coat and fallen into line, an humble. and we trust a repentant follower of those whom it tried to browbeat into its waxed-up folly. The Memphis *Appeal* alone remains as a vociferator of nonsense and a gabbler of platitudes. The Democratic line and compass, the foremost Democratic leaders and the great Democratic journals, are a unit on the question of leaving the negro where he is and giving him a fair show in the scuffle of the future.

GEN. GEO. W. M'COOK.

It affords us personally great satisfaction to announce the nomination of Gen. M'COOK of Steubenville, as the Democratic standard bearer for Governor of great State of Ohio. He has capacity honesty and pluck and will make the fiercest fight for success that has been attempted in that State for many years. The leaders of the Democracy of Ohio e the foremost men in this country, among whom the present nominee has always maintained the front rank. The platform on National issues is sound, and expresses the opinions and honest conviction of the party everywhere. Every question is met in a manly spirit, there being no skulking or dodging topics which have excited debate among Democrats. There, as here, the minority yield and for the sake of harmony and success, close up the ranks against the common enemy.

WE are sorry to see our old friend the editor of the *Jeffersonian*, of Chester county, disposed to call hard names since the adjournment of the Democratic State Convention. It is but natural he should feel a degree of disappointment being a man of positive convictions, but there is nothing in the passage of the ninth resolution to justify the terms "scheming and huckstering politicians" being applied to the gentlemen who favored the resolution. He undertakes to give the inside history of the case and is mistaken in several particulars. For instance he asserts that LEWIS C. CASSIDAY, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, asserted that they would put the negro issue through or *break the party*. He said nothing of the kind; on the contrary he made the most earnest appeals to the spokesman of the opposition to surrender some little, as the rest did, for the sake of the party. He exhibited great tact and ability in presenting the resolutions which were adopted in Committee by the following vote:

YEAS.—Lewis C. Cassiday, W. B. Welsh C. H. Dougherty, A. D. Boileau, George E. Hageman, William Beitelman, E. Shalter, James Ellis, C. S. Palmer, Stanley Woodward, J. Goughler, Thomas Chalfant, Philip McCauley, W. S. Cornman, A. H. Wood, Hamilton K. Sloan, George B. Goodlander, R. H. Phelan, Dr. John Weaver, W. K. Potts, Albert Price, Selden Marvin, James P. Barr, (23).

NAYS.—John B. Rhodes, Samuel B. Helfistine, Edward Herrick, Miles White, George Sanderson, John Gibson, J. H. Orvis, J. P. Heisel, (8).

After the notion of the Hon. GEORGE SANDERSON, who voted in the negative to make the report of the committee unanimous, the opposition had dwindled down to about three. We shall not, because we cannot afford to, lend aid to a controversy on this subject, but we do not understand how Chester county Democracy is so much better than the balance of the State, that it shall proclaim from the house-tops the venality and corruption of the majority of the members of the convention. This is not Democratic—it is not decent.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Commercial* lately interviewed ex-President JOHNSON, at Knoxville, Tenn. He says:

I asked Mr. Johnson what he thought o General Sherman as a Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

"Sherman," said he, "is a smart man and a shrewd man. There is no doubt but what he is looking forward to the Presidency, and if he can't get it from one party, he intends to from the other. He is not very particular about parties. In course of time he expects to be President, but he is in no particular hurry about it. His chief aim now is not to lose his popularity, and to be ready when the golden moment comes. He is a military man, and don't care much about parties. He is a good deal as Grant was after the close of the war. That little fellow had quite a notion of going with the Democracy for a while."

"He was formerly a Democrat, was he not?"

"No, he wasn't anything. He didn't have sense enough. He has got no head of his own. Sherman is as much smarter a man than he as you can imagine. Frequently they have both come in to see me on business. Grant always stood back and let Sherman do the talking. The little fellow felt his inferiority, took a back seat and let Sherman transact the business. Sherman is a man, while Grant is nothing. Yes, sir, he is just nothing."

"But the Republicans will be apt to renominate him, don't you think?"

"Appearances indicate that they will."

"They have got him and seem inclined to hold on to him?"

"No," replied Mr. Johnson; "he has got them. They can't get rid of him. He is in, and intends to remain in. He has got the patronage and that infamous Ku Klux bill to aid him. That Ku Klux law is a damnable infamy. Twenty years ago it would have shocked the American people like electricity."

GEN. GEORGE W. MCCOOK, the Democratic candidate for Governor, of Ohio, is well known as one of the famous "fighting MCCOOK'S." He has long been known in connection with the party in the Buckeye State, and in the National Democratic Conventions of late years has invariably headed the Ohio delegation. He was born in East Ohio, and educated at Steubenville, where he distinguished himself among his fellow students. Admitted to the bar at an early age, he speedily gained consideration as a lawyer, but he was called from practice by the breaking out of the Mexican war. MCCOOK went to Mexico as a subaltern, and came back as Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment. He covered himself with distinction during the war, as also did his three brothers, one of whom, General ROBERT MCCOOK, was killed in the late civil war. The young soldier resumed his profession in Jefferson county, Ohio, and a few years later was appointed Attorney General for the State. This, we believe, is the only office he has held. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the West, and a powerful stump speaker; and with the exception perhaps of Mr. PENDLETON is the most popular of the Democratic statesmen of Ohio.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., on Monday lost one of her oldest and most prominent citizens, RODNEY S. CHURCH. Years ago Mr. CHURCH was a Democratic politician of note, and is remembered as having once broken into Tammany Hall at the head of an "independent" faction, when the old Sachems and their friends were in council. The latter put out the lights, but CHURCH and his friends had come provided with candles and locofoco matches. After this they retained the names of locofocos, a nomenclature which the whigs subsequently saddled upon the party at large.

ONE WAY of making amends for murder is that of a chap in Kentucky who killed a man while drunk, and on a reward being offered for his arrest by the Governor, surrendered himself and gave the reward to the widow of his victim.

THE New York *Herald* says the Pennsylvania radicals must be getting freightened. They are trying to make out General MCCANDLESS, democratic candidate for State Auditor, who was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, in fighting for the Union, a copperhead.

ACCORDING to a Long Branch correspondent USELESS likes a soft bed. He never sleeps on less than three mattresses, and these were presented to him.

THE platforms of the Keystone and the Buckeye State Democracy are the Keynotes of Democratic victory. So says the N. Y. *Herald.*

The Cass Family.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

The remarks made in our columns concerning the alleged relationship of Mrs. Harrington, the New York suicide, to the Selden and Cass families, have been the occasion of letters to us from prominent representatives of both. Two or three days ago we published the substance of the information conveyed by one of these communications. To-day, we have a letter from a near relative of the late General Lewis Cass; and though not intended for publication, we feel warranted in making a summary of its statements possessing general interest.

The mother of Gen. Lewis Cass was a Selden, from the State of Vermont. One of her family, a cousin or second cousin, moved to Ohio about the beginning of this century. A brother of the distinguished statesman, Lewis Cass, and the only one remaining of the old stock, now lives at Dresden, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He still retains his intellectual faculties to a pre-eminent degree for one of his years. He and his father before him were always Whigs, Lewis Cass—contrary to what many supposed—having been the only Democrat of the family in those days. George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, oldest son of the survivor at Dresden, is a well-known exception among those of the younger generation.

The father of Lewis Cass removed from New Hampshire to Dresden, and located there an old military section of 4,000 acres on the rich bottom of the Muskingum ("blue," as the late Gov. Greiner was wont to call it), and here all the younger branches of the family were reared. His surviving son has remained on the ancestral acres, and closely watched, with clear mind and fine judgment, the movement and affairs of the world outside. He has few equals in conversation. Like a philosopher, he prepared for the decline of life, and, with a full competency, is enjoying in his old age, quite literally, the *dolce far niente.*

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Speech of Gen. Geo. W. M'Cook Accepting the Nomination for Governor.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I appear before you now simply to return my thanks to the Convention for the honor you have conferred upon me by your nomination and for the confidence which that nomination implies on behalf of the Democracy in myself. I have fixed, long and well-considered opinions upon all questions of public policy which divide political parties in this country. They were not formed in a day, and they are known and pretty well known to the Democracy in the State of Ohio. I have also very clearly-defined opinions upon the three Constitutional Amendments which have been so much the subject of discussion recently in the State of Ohio.

I have decided opinions as to the duty of the Democracy of this State and of the country in regard to these amendments, but I can not, my fellow-citizens, discuss them here to you in this atmosphere, at this hour in your deliberations, since I am informed that this hall has to be surrendered in a little time Without entering into a discussion of them, without entering into any debate upon them, permit me to say that, in my judgment, and I believe in the judgment of the Democracy of the State of Ohio, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, was and is the just and natural consequence of the first gun fired at Sumter. [Applause.] It was ratified, moreover, my fellow-citizens, by the States of this Union when the people of the States crowded the Legislatures and voted on the amendments, and it is only these pretended friends of the blacks who have ever caused a doubt to rest upon the amendment by their subsequent conduct, which declared that these were not States—these Southern States were not States—when this amendment was adopted, but merely military departments, dependencies unknown and unrecognized in the Constitution. These, and these only, and by that, and by that only, has any doubt been cast upon the Thirteenth Amenement to the Constitution. And now for a moment let me tax your patience for a word on the Fifteenth Amendment. [A voice—"A word upon the Fourteenth Amendment."] No sir, I pass by the melange of the Fourteenth with its specialities, its peculiarities, its limitations and provisions, for future legislation. I have not time to enter into that or discuss at any length here to-day. Let me speak now upon the Fifteenth, which confers the right of suffrage upon the blacks. It was no legitimate consequence of the war. It was no legitimate consequence of secession, but it was passed in the exigency of a political party that they might have control a much in Ohio as in these States in th South. [Applause.] I opposed it, as did the Fourteenth, from the beginning and I have no regrets over that opposition [Applause.] But now a word more upon it. If it contained nothing but this provision for suffrage there would be but little objection to it, but it contains a provision intended to confer power upon Congress which is dangerous to the liberties of the country, and the dangers can only be avoided by having Democratic Congresses in the future who will trust no power to the Executive that bears the purse and the sword to interfere with our elections. So far as the question, simply the question of negro suffrage is concerned, and it is the only merit which is in the amendment, suppose, my fellow citizens, that it were to-day repealed? Suppose that Congress pass a provision submitting it to the States, and suppose three-fourths of the States agree to repeal the amendment? It would only act in the future, and no right acquired under that amendment could ever be taken away by any subsequent repeal of it. Why then do we disturb ourselves upon a discussion of these two amendments? Why, I say, need we Democrats part and divide and distract ourselves upon the subject of these amendments, which, if they were changed by the common consent of the whole people of the country would leave the right acquired by the black man to his vote as full as the security to any piece of property that he acquired by his labor. And, now, my fellow citizens, as to this Fourteenth Amendment I say I cannot debate it. It is full of clap-trap upon the subject of the limitation of the representation of the States. It is full of clap-trap upon the subject of our own debt which no Democratic Convention has ever proposed to repudiate—individual Democrats may have thought it ought to have been repudiated. It proposes that we shall not assume the debt of the Confederate States. God knows that we have assumed as much as we can pay already without undertaking to shoulder the burdens of any State or Confederate States in the South. [Applause.] It is a mere clap-trap of clap-traps which disgraces the fundamental instrument such as the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] I say then, my fellow citizens, as I have not seen your platform it ought to be enough for us that it was passed by an enormous majority of this Convention. [Applause.] It and the obligation that we take upon each other when we enter the Convention that we will confer together, we will weigh and fairly consider each other's views, where they differ we will reconcile them, if we can; but if they cannot be reconciled, the opinion of the majority must be accepted by the Convention as the means of preserving its integrity as a party organization at all. And although I say I have not read these resolutions, yet I have confidence that the gentlemen to whom they were entrusted have carefully considered them, and that when so large a majority agreed to report them, great respect as I have for the members of the minority, it seems to me that the Convention might well, without feeling, and without debate, accept now, as in times past, the conclusion of the committee. I think, too, my fellow citizens, that feeling and temper has prevailed to too great an extent to consider calmly and fairly these resolutions as they have been presented. I am confident of one thing—and in that you will all agree with me—that it was the settled purpose of the Democratic party to declare before the people of the country that we intended no revolutionary attack upon these Amendments to the Constitution either by individuals or by State legislation, or by the organization of States. I say it was due to the people of the county that so much we should have declared, but in my view of these amendments no resolution which could have been passed on the subject would have declared, or could have declared more than that. My fellow-citizens, it is impossible in this heated air for me to speak further. I thank you again for the nomination which you have conferred upon me. I thank you again for the confidence which that nomination implies. I hope that during the canvass I will not abuse your trust or betray your confidence, or do anything unworthy of a man fit to be trusted with the standard of the Democratic party in this year 1871, the forerunner of 1872, which is to witness the triumph of Democratic principles, and the return of our government to the old ways of constitutional administration. [Applause.]

THE following lines from the daughter of Mr HOCHHEIMER, of East Birmingham, considering that she is a school miss of fourteen, are well written and we cheerfully give them a place in these columns.
For THE POST.

OUR DECORATION DAY.

BYTIE HOCHHEIMER.

Hark! the birds are singing sweetly
Warbling out their tuneful lay,
O'er the graves of our dead soldiers
On our Decoration Day.

Fair is Nature which surrounds us,
Fair below and fair o'er head;
But 'tis none less pure and lovely
In the cities of the dead,

There doth bloom the charming verdure
Like a carpet soft and deep;
And the tall green elms are waving
Where our buried heroes sleep.

And there grows the twining myrtle
And the blue forget-me-not,
Violets and sweet primroses,
On that ever sacred spot—

Fit, indeed, a place to slumber
For the saviors of our land,
Who now rest in peace and honor,
That dear tried and faithful band!

There amidst that band is bedded
Father, husband, son in all,
Who left home and all his kindred
At his bleeding country's call.

Who can well afford to honor
Those so nobly brave and true:
We will ever keep in memory
All the trials they passed through.

Distant in a land of sunshine,
Ah! beneath its bright blue sky,
There are others sadly weeping
Where their buried heroes lie.

Ours rest in peaceful glory,
Theirs in gloomy dark defeat;
But we'll bury all our discord,
For one day we all must meet.

There are many lone poor widows,
Many orphans poorer still,
Who in want are daily toiling
Up life's hard and rugged hill.

Go and deck the graves with flowers,
Pass with humble loving tread,
Let your tears so softly falling
Where repose our honored dead!

But strew other, purer flowers
Flowers sweet that ne'r will fade,
In the path of widows, orphans—
Kindness, comfort, peace and aid

Oh forget not what is duty;
Cheer them, help them on their way;
There is glory there is beauty
In our Decoration Day.

EAST BIRMINGHAM, May 30th, 1871.

A RESPLENDENT WEDDING.

The Marriage of the Daughter of Hon. Wm. M. Tweed---Half a Million Worth of Wedding Presents.

The marriage of Mr. Ambrosie Maginnis and Miss Amelia, second daughter of Wm. M. Tweed on Wednesday evening last, has already been announced by telegraph. The New York *Sun* furnishes the details, and for the gratification of our lady readers we make the following extracts:

THE BRIDAL CORTEGE

marched up to the chancel in the following order, to the time of Mendelssohn's famous Wedding March; first, the two ushers, Mr. Robbins and Mr. Alfred Tweed, a cousin of the bride; then the groomsmen, Messrs. R. and F. Tweed, brother and cousin of the bride, escorting the bridemaids, Misses Maginnis and Josephine Tweed, sisters to groom and bride respectively; then the groom, escorting Mrs. Tweed, mother of the bride; and last, the bride, leaning on the arm of her father. The bride, a brunette, was dressed in white corded silk, *decollete*, with demi-sleeves, and immense court train. The corsage was trimmed at the top with a narrow ruching of white satin under *point aiquille* lace, and heading a deep fall of the same lace over another head of orange blossoms which met in the centre in a thick mass and ran down to the waist. The front of the skirt was trimmed apron fashion, with three festoons *point aiquille* lace, five inches deep, headed with orange blossoms, and a long flounce of the same lace ran around the bottom with the same heading. The rear was made of three folds with the same trimming. The sleeves were composed of three rows of the same lace, and were at the bottom, *a la Marie Antoinette*. On the brides's bosom flashed a brooch of immense diamonds, and long pendants, set with three large solitaire diamonds, sparkled in her ears. On her head was a thick wreath of orange flowers, with a coronet of three flowers in front, from which hung a long white tulle veil. She wore white kid gauntlets and carried a huge bridal bouquet of white flowers, edged with white silk fringe. Her shoes were of white satin with diamond buttons.

AFTER THE WEDDING.

After the ceremony, all the invited guests entered their carriages to the music of selections from the "Prophete," and were driven up to the residence of the bride's father, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-third street. The whole avenue was thronged with liveried turnouts. A blue and white awning extended from the hall door to the curb, and a wide Brussels carpet covered the pathway beneath it. The house, from basement to roof, was one blaze of light. The fountain at the side played merrily in the twilight and the flowers in the garden diffused a delicate perfume on the night air. An immense crowd blocked on both sides of the swing for the purpose of catching a glimpse of the guests passing in, and it was with difficulty that a strong force of policemen could keep them in order. Inside the *coup d'oeil* was simply gorgeous. From roof to hall-way the interior of the house was one mass of flowers—"all from my own place at Greenwich," said Mr. Tweed to the *Sun* reporter, in accents of honest pride. The central chandelier was perfectly entwined with roses. Over the two entrances to the parlor on the left were solid arches of flowers, from which hung a ten-pointed star and a large ball, all of white and red pinks. The door of the reception room on the right had a similar flower arch and a pendant ball of flowers. From the division of the vestibule hung

A WEDDING BELL

composed of white tuberoses, with a clapper of carnations. The balusters of the stairs were completely hidden with entwined flower wreaths, and numerous festoons hung from the figures of warriors in mediaevel armor which upheld the chandeliers on the various landings. Up as far as the eye could reach were flowers of every size and hue. At the foot of the stairs Graffula's band was placed in an alcove formed by banking large masses of flowers from the turn at the end of the balusters to the wall beyond. On each corner were evergreen trees, and in the middle rose another large flowering bush, upholding on either side a harp, six feet high, composed entirely of white roses.

In the reception room window a huge basket of flowers, surrounded by a thick wreath, stood on a golden stand underneath a hanging ball of red and white roses. The chandelier was hidden by entwined festoons of flowers and trailing evergreens.

HALF A MILLION'S WORTH OF GIFTS.

The presents were displayed in the front room on the second story, and occupied the entire four sides. Such a wealth of bridal gifts was never before seen at a metropolitan wedding. They represented over half a million dollars in value. Laces, turquoises, pearls, diamonds, gold, silver, and everything else of value reposed in satin and velvet on every side, vying with each other in brilliancy and beauty. This room was crowded all the evening with enthusiastic lookers on, and many an involuntary outburst of admiration testified the astonishment and pleasure of the gazers. Should the young couple ever become bankrupt in greenbacks or in gold or silver coin, all they have to do is to open a first-class jewelry store. They have material enough to out-rival Tiffany or Ball & Black. A fair idea of the quantity or magnificence of the bridal presents can only be obtained by a perusal of the subjoined complete list which the *Sun* reporter was enabled to take down, thanks to the courtesy of the handsome Mr. J. C. Halligan, who had them in charge. They must be seen to be appreciated. Mr. Cornelius Corson gave a necklace, brooch and earings of delicate tinted coral. The necklace is composed of three rows of small, round beads, and the design of the others is composed of

ROSES, BIRDS AND FRUITS.

It reposed in a blue velvet case, and cost $1,000 in gold. Hon. Charles E. Loew gave a complete set of pearls valued at $700; Mrs. E. A. Garrett, a diamond locket—a perfect mass of diamonds—heart shaped, with a one karat ruby in the centre, the whole attached to a copper colored cable chain of gold; Peter B. Sweeney, an enameled bracelet set with diamonds; James M. Sweeney, a pair of diamond bracelets; Mr. and Mrs. Tweed, a black walnut chest, lined with blue satin and velvet, with five drawers, containing 300 pieces of solid siver ware; also another chest with a complete silver tea set, solid waiter, tea kettle, and coffee urn; Mrs. Tweed, a pair of yellow gold band bracelets with fine copper-colored festoons, each festoon being ornamented with a large diamond. She also gave a brooch, the centre ornament of which was a fine opal surrounded by thirty-one karat diamonds; a pair of solitaire ear ring four karats each, and a single stone diamond ring weighing three and a half karats. Harry Genet gave a diamond cross composed of eleven large diamonds; Edward Boyle, a copper-colored gold cross, with a diamond and pearl flower in the centre; Cornelius Corson, a tiny watch, surrounded by diamonds and set in a finger ring; Miss Josie Tweed, a pair of band bracelets, set with turquoises; James Ryan, a cable-chain necklace, with a painting on the pendant representing

CUPID IN A SWING,

the whole richly encrusted with diamonds: Superintendent Kelso, a silver ice bowl, representing cakes of ice, with two polar bears for handles, and a spoon in the form of a harpoon; Henry Smith, a pair of the new gold armlets ornamented to imitate lace, and bearing the monogram M. A. T., in diamonds. These cost $700. Thomas Kirkpatrick gave a rosewood music box; Mrs. Tweed, a camel's hair shawl; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lee, a box of lace handkerchiefs; Mrs. Richard M. Tweed, the same; Mr. William C. Rogers, a venitian box of chess and other games; Vanderlip & Taylor, a painting of a young girl; M. J. Shandley, a vase of flowers and an oil painting; Mrs. R. B. Connolly, a silver dish, lined with gold; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Woodward a silver punch bowl; Mr. and Mrs. George J. Miller, two silver cake baskets; Mr. Charles H. Hall, a silver pitcher and goblet; Mrs. Tweed, black lace shawl; Timothy J. Campbell, a full service of spoons; Mrs. Edward Hogan, a silver ice-cream dish; Mrs. Augustus L. Brown, a fruit dish, sugar bowl and pitcher: Charles G. Cornell, a silver pitcher and goblet; Sheriff Brennan, a silver centre dish and spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Young, two silver breakfast castors; Dr. and Mrs. Carnochan, a silver fruit dish, pitcher, sugar bowl and spoons; Nicol & Davidson, a

BRONZE STATUTTE OF JUNO;

Thomas J. Creamer, a silver soup tureen and side dishes, chased in gold; Mrs. John Pickford, Jr., a set of silver table spoons; F. W. Douglass, a set of soup ladles; J. H. Tooker, a silver soup ladle, gravy ladles, gravy spoon, and vegetable spoons; James Fisk, Jr., a silver ice dish, same as Kelso's; Mr. and Mrs. L. Ingersoll, a silver bouquet holder, enameled and inlaid with gold, supported by figure of Mercury in frosted silver; Mr. John Garvey, a large silver gong; Senator Norton, a gold chain necklace with unique diamond pendant; Richard M. Tweed, a coral set; Isaac J. Drake, a gold opera chain; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Blair, a cameo set, encrusted with large diamonds and pearl drops; Frank and Ella Voorhies, a turquoise and pearl set; Joseph G. Harrison, a set of cameo sleeve buttons surrounded by large diamonds; J. McB. Davidson, a heavy gold cable neck chain with unique pendant locket, encrusted with pearls and diamonds, and enameled with cupids; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Keyser, a gold necklace with diamond cross; Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ingersoll, a large diamond wheat spray for the hair; John Cox, a gold twist neck-chain with locket,

BEARING A BIRD IN DIAMONDS;

Hugh Smith, a brooch composed of fifteen immense diamonds surrounding a still larger emerald; Joseph S. Bosworth, Jr., a cluster diamond ring with pearl in centre; Sister Maggie, a silver card case; Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson Towie, an elegant enameled brooch set with pearls and diamonds; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ellister, a turquoise ring surrounded by diamonds; Mr. and Mrs. Maginnis, a full set of amethysts, diamonds, and pearls, with painting on the amethysts; Aunt Millie, a pair of monogram shoulder-clasps; John H. Williams, a full silver service; Mrs. William M. Tweed, Jr., an emerald and diamond ring; Thomas C. Field, an etruscan gold necklace and earrings, with enameled pendants, inlaid with diamonds; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. King, a pair of magnificent gold bracelets, one of three clusters of immense diamonds, and the other of a perfect incrustation of smaller diamonds about a huge emerald; Mr. Geo. G. Barnard, a gold necklace with elegant gold pearls, white onyx centre and diamonds around; Sister Josie, a set of turquoise bracelets; Edward Kearney, a brooch and earrings of large amethysts and diamonds; Mary Fitch, a silver fruit dish; one of the father's sincere friends, a necklace, cuff buttons, earrings and loket, enamelled and encrusted with diamonds, the whole enclosed in a gold and plate glass box, bearing the fair recipient's monogram; Richard M. Tweed, a brooch and earrings of turquoises; Thurlow Weed, a silver sugar bowl in form of a bee hive, with plate and spoon; Rowland A. Robbins, a set of silver napkin rings, with antique heads; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Garvey, silver coffee urn, salver and goblets; Eugene Durnin, a solid silver tea set; J. S. Bosworth, a silver ice cream holder and spoons; Mr. and Mrs. John Griffin, an elegant silver cake basket; Jay Gould, a set of silver nut pickles with squirrel heads; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Watson, a silver tea set, five pieces; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hastings, a large silver punch bowl; Lewis G. Kirk, a set of silver pickle forks; Edward D. Bassford, a siver ice pitcher; Mr. and Mrs. Wolter Roche, two elegant silver cake baskets; Dr. Wm. Schirmer and lady, a set of silver desert spoons; grandma and grandpa,

A RICHLY BOUND BIBLE:

E. J. Shandley, a card basket in silver filagree, perfectly magnificent, and cost $300 in gold; from father, a bank book on the Guardian Savings Bank for $5,000; Mr. John G. Deane, an ormule card basket; Mr. Isaac Bell, an ormolu clock and chandeliers; Thomas W. Hall, Jr., a pair of vases; Lord & Taylor, a point lace parasol; J. Maginnis, a bronze clock and candlesticks; James J. Gumbleton, an ivory and lace fan; A. Tweed, a mother of pearl and lace fan; from Jennie, Georgie and Charlie Tweed, a set of bronze statuettes M. Ely Ingersoll, gilt and blue enameled French clock; Tiffany & Co., an ormolue writing desk; Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Hoyt, an elegant Bible; John R. Brady, a bronze statuette of Minerva. The greater part of these presents were manufactured by Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, and reflect the highest credit upon his taste and ingenuity.

IS HE THE COMING MAN?

Proclamation of the Count de Chambord.

VERSAILLES, May 12.—I send you an interesting document—namely, a manifesto of the Count de Chambord, in the form of a letter to one of his friends:

Like you, my dear friend, I witness with grief and pain the lamentable fortunes of this hateful civil war, which has so closely followed the disasters of invasion. I have no need to tell you how completely I sympathize with you in the sad reflections which it suggests, and how fully I comprehend your anguish. When the first shell from the enemy burst over Paris I could only think of the grandeur of the city in which I was born. I gave utterance to a cry which has been heard. I could do no more, and now, as then, I am compelled to groan over the horrors of this fratricidal contest. But be confident. The hazards of this grievous enterprise are not greater than the heroism of our troops. You live, you say, among men of parties, anxious to know what I wish, what I desire, and what I hope. Be good enough to acquaint them with my most cherished thoughts, and with all the sentiments which inspire me. Say that I have never deceived them, that I never shall deceive them, and that I entreat them in the name of mankind, the witnesses of our misfortunes, to forget our dissensions, our prejudices, and our enmities. Caution them against the calumnies spread for the purpose of creating a belief that, discouraged by the greatness of our misfortunes and despaising of the future of my country, I have renounced the happiness of saving it. It will be saved whenever it ceases to confound license with liberty. Above all it will be taxed when it ceases to look for security from hap-hazard governments, which, after a few years of fancied security, leave it in difficulties truly deplorable. Beyond political agitations there is a France which suffers, a France which cannot be destroyed, and which will not be destroyed; for when Providence subjects a nation to such trials it is because great duties are still in reserve for it. Let us confess that the desertion of principle is the real cause of our disasters. A Christian nation cannot with impunity tear out the venerable pages of its history, break the chains of its traditions, inscribe at the head of its Constitution a negation of the rights of God or banish every religious idea from its laws and its public instruction. Under such circumstances disorder will be the rule. The oscillations will be between anarchy and Cæsarism, two forms of governmentequally disgraceful—equally characteristic of the decadence of heathen nations, and which will ever be the lot of nations who are forgetful of their duty. The country was well aware of this when it elected men as enlightened as you as to the wants of the time, and penetrateo with a sense of the principles which ar. essential to every society which seeks t. maintain itself in honor and in liberty Hence it is, my dear friend, notwithstanding any remains of prejudice, the good sense of all France long for a monarchy. It sees that order is requisite to justice and honesty, and that independently of hereditary monarch it has nothing to hope for. Oppose with earnestness the errors and prejudices which too rapidly find admission to the hearts of the noblest. It is given out that I claim absolute power. Would to God that such a power had not so readily been accorded to those who in troublous times came forward as saviours. Had it been otherwise, we should not today have been lamenting the misfortunes of the country. You know that what I desire is to labor for the regeneration of the country, to give scope to all its legitimate aspirations—to preside at the head of the whole house of France, over its destinies and confidently submit the acts of the government to the careful control of representatives freely elected. It is asserted that hereditary monarchy is incompatible with the equality of all before the law. I maintain that I do not on this point ignore the lessons of experience and the conditions of the life of a nation. How I advocate privileges for others—I, who only ask to be allowed to devote every moment of my life to the security and happiness of France, and to share her distress before sharing her honor" It is asserted that the independence of the Papacy is dear to me, and that I am determined to obtain efficacious guarantees for it. This is true. The liberty of the church is the first condition of spiritual peace and of order in the state. To protect the Holy See was ever the honorable duty of our country, and the most indisputable cause of its greatness among nations. Only in the periods of its greatest misfortunes has France abandoned this glorious protectorate. Rest assured if I am called it will be, not only because I represent right, but because I am order, reform—because I am the essential basis of that authority which is required to restore hat which has perished, and to govern justly and according to law with the view of remedying the evils of the past and of paving the way for the future. I shall be told that I hold the ancient sword of France in my hand and in my bread the heart of a king and a father which recognizes no party. I am of no party, and do not desire to return or reign by means of party. I have no injury to avenge, no enemy to exile, no fortune to retrieve, except that of France. It is in my power to select from every quarter the men who are anxious to associate themselves with this grand undertaking. I only bring back religion, concord, and peace. I desire to exercise no distatorship but that of clemency, because in my hands, and in my hands alone, clemency is still justice. Thus it is, my dear friend, that I despair not of my country, and that I do not shrink from the magnitude of the task.

La parole est a la France et l'heure a Dieu.
May 8 1871. (Signed) HENRI.

A New Hod Carrier.

A most ingenious invention is in practical use at Ford's new opera house, on Fayette street, near Eutaw, raising bricks and mortar to the upper stories. It is in the form of the endless iron ladder, made with links revolving around cylinders above and below, worked by a crank and cog-wheels. The hods each have a stout iron hook attached, which serves to hold them on the rounds of the moving ladder. Above they are taken off and the empty hods are sent down on the descending rounds. The contrivance saves the carrier from going up and down the ladders with hods, and facilitates very much the delivery of material on high scaffolds.—Baltimore Sun.

THROUGH PEACE TO LIGHT.

BY ADELAIDE A. PROCTOR

I do not ask O Lord, that life may be
A pleasant road;
I do not ask that thou would'st take from me
Aught of its load.

I do not ask that flowers should always spring
Beneath my feet;
I know too well the poison and the sting
Of things too sweet.

For one thing only Lord, dear Lord, I plead—
Lead me aright,
Though strength should falter and though heart should bleed,
Through Peace to Light.

I do not ask, O Lord, that thou should'st shed
Full radiance here;
Give but a ray of peace, that I may tread
Without a fear.

I do not ask my cross to understand.
My way to see;
Better in darkness just to feel thy hand
And follow thee.

Joy is like the restless day, but peace divine
Like quiet night;
Lead me, O Lord, till perfect day shall shine
Through Peace to Light.

A Glorious Sunrise.

A correspondent writing to the Boston Journal from the summit of Mount Washington, furnishes the following description of a sunrise:

"We were all out at an early hour this morning to view the glorious sunrise. The storm had ceased in the night, and the wind had also in a great measure died away, although it was still blowing from the northwest at a velocity of twelve miles per hour. A perfect ocean of clouds covered the surrounding country, the summit of Mount Washington alone rising above its surface. All the other mountains, even as far as Lafayette, and all the valleys in the immediate vicinity of the White Mountain range, were distinctly marked by irregularities in the cloud surface. The cloud cap upon Mount Adams extended higher than the top of Mount Washington, and the Pinkham Notch and Tuckerman's Ravine became deep black gulfs. Occasionally little masses of cloud would drift over our heads, obscuring the sun for a moment, and as the mist would disappear eastward it would become a golden flood of light. When the sun came out clearly again the cloud sea would be lighted up, while here and there were black, yawning abysses. Some of the topmost points of cloud would be tinged with a delicate purple, and in places fleecy masses of vapor, breaking away from the great body below, would ascend still higher, showing like a beautiful picture against the background of blue ether. Walking out upon the western verge of the summit, the shadow of the mountain was discovered upon the clouds which rested to the north of Mount Monroe, and the lower half of our own shadows, of a more intense black, were cast upon the shadowy foam of the mountain. Around our heads in the shadow appeared a circle showing all the prismatic hues, and occasionally a solar bow would be shown on the drifting mists above this. A phenomenon very similar to this, with perhaps the corona more defined, was observed by Professor Hitchcock clearly last Saturday morning.

The frost work formed during the night was of the most delicate and beautiful description. The "frosc feathers," as these strange formations have very aptly been termed, varied in length from one inch or less to upward of a foot, and assumed the most beautiful and fantastic shapes. All the buildings, the railway tracks and platforms, the chains and telegraph wire, the rocks, and even the surface of the snow, were covered by the marvellous creations.

Nilsson.

The Buffalo Express of May 30, says:

"The concert given in this city on Monday night last by the Nilsson troupe was the concluding one of the first engagement of the distinguished artist with Max Strakosch, during which she has appeared before one hundred and twenty audiences. The enterprise has been a successful one pecuniarily, and added lustre to the already matchless fame of the celebrated songstress.

"The engagement is said to have been for one hundred nights at one thousand dollars per night in gold, or about eleven hundred in currency, with a pro rata share in the profits whenever the receipts should exceed $4,000 at a single concert.

"The gross receipts of the course, we are informed, are $440,000, of which Nilsson's share is $130,000. In addition to the princely sum paid for her services, all her expenses were paid by the manager, together with the salary and expenses of a secretary and five attendants. It is said she contemplates another engagement, when she will appear in opera with the best talent that can be selected, when she will again delight the public with her incomparable musical qualities. It is not known that she has made any investments in real estate in Buffalo, as she is reported to have done in several cities."

The "Drumming" Business.

The New York Grocer gives the following information in regard to the "drumming" business:

"There are said to be 25,000 drummers sent out of this city alone. These average at least 1,500 each in salary and commissions, or 38,000,000 paid to the whole number in salaries. If to this we add their travelling expenses, $4 per day, and estimating that they are upon the road 150 days during the year, we have an item of $15,000,000 more, and an aggregate of $52,000,000, which is added to the price of the goods sold. As there are about 300,000 retail stores in the country which the goods eventually reach, we find every dealer taxed $175 per year to sustain this army of 'drummers' from New York city alone. We would not be understood to say that in all instances and under all circumstances the employment of travelling salesmen should be dispensed with, for under certain circumstances it is an absolute necessity. In introducing a new article to the trade, or a new and improved package or manner of putting up goods, in specialties generally, or whatever cannot be described intelligibly or understood clearly without seeing the article, then such a course becomes indispensible, and an advantage to both buyer and seller. But even then, after such an article or staple or manufacture has become universally known, the 'drummer' can be dispensed with to the advantage of both parties."

To Prevent Pitting in Small-Pox.

A physician in Sioux City, Iowa, uses an ointment made of charcoal and lard to prevent pitting in small-pox. This is applied freely over the surface of the face, neck and hands as soon as the disease is distinguished, and continued until all symptoms of suppurative fever has ceased. The application allays the itching, and seems to shorten the duration of the disease, and leaves the patient without a blemish, the eruption protected by the ointment not even showing signs of postulation; the charcoal preventing the action of light and lard that of air.

An African One Hundred and Thirty Years Old.

Saturday before last, we accompanied Dr. C. M. Smith to the house of some colored persons, half a mile in the rear of Franklin, where we found an African woman by the name of Mary Ann, who is now doubtless more than one hundred and thirty years old. She was brought from Africa when she was about fifteen years old, and has lived in the parish of St. Mary ever since. She formerly belonged to the Pellerin family, afterwards to Joseph Sorrel, brother to Martial Sorrel.

This woman Mary Ann, is very black, and has a strongly marked African countenance. She has been blind and confined to her bed for about sixteen years. Her youngest child, Aqua, is now seventy-nine years old, and is quite active. She waits upon her aged mother with great tenderness. The old mother cannot bear the fire even in the coldest weather, but has to be warmed by putting hot bricks to her feet and hands, and by an abundance of blankets. She cannot walk or even stand, but is able to sit up in a chair. She has a good appetite but does not sleep well.

From facts and information which seem reliable, Mary Ann must have been born previous to the year 1740, and was brought to the parish of St. Mary long before the old revolutionary war, about the year 1755 or before that date.

Her husband, Bernard, died sixteen years ago. He was older than Mary Ann. He was forty years old when he was brought from Africa in a New England slave vessel.—Franklin (La.) Banner.

Japanese Picture Books.

[From the London Art Journal.]

The most current literature, intelligible to every one, vastly diffused, and forming the real mental diet of the multitude is a system of pictorial books, the most artistic series of which is by a school of associated artists, with Hokusai for their chief. These are printed in colors or plain, at a single impression on one side of a light tinted paper, which doubles to form a leaf, and very often divides the print, cutting in halves the figures, to which accident the artists are indifferent. The exquisite touch of these impressions partly due to the softness of the material, seems like the handiwork of nature itself in a tender poetical mood. Europeans have no process by which the vital qualities of things can be given with equal facility, precision of design, and thoroughness of spirit. These sketch books and colored albums embody the history, poetry-legends, mythology, myths, arts, trades, customs, jugglery, magic, science and natural history—in fine, the whole life of the people in a cheap form, and keep alive their artistic sensitiveness. They are taught by the pictorial representations or images of things rather than by literary descriptions. Hence to them the style of the design has the same relative importance that the style of writing has with us. All that is best and worst in their taste, true and false in their lives, is garnered into these picture books, which evoke ardently the sympathies of a highly impressible race, passionately fond of nature. Although there are marked differences of style in them, betraying the distance between a master's and a pupil's hand, yet there is a similarity of spirit and execution in all, indicative of a common fountain-head of national skill and feeling.

Mausoleum of the Maccabees.

The Quarterly Review of Prophecy (London) for April, states that a Frenchman—M. Guerin, has discovered the famous mausoleum of the Maccabees, hitherto searched for in vain. It was found at Kirbet el Medieh:

After several visits to this spot, M Guerin caused the whole of the structure to be excavated methodically under his own eye, and discovered the entire plan of the edifice, the existence of seven sepulchral chambers for seven members of the illustrious family, and surmounted by seven pyramids placed in a line, each covering the ceiling of one chamber. Finally in the midst of the ruins of Mussulman habitations built near the edifice, were found numbers of pieces of monolithic columns, much mutilated, all of the same diameter, (forty-seven centimetres), remains of the magnificent colonnade which decorated the front of the building, the last confirmation of the discovery. The tombs were exploded. The floors were covered with small mosaic cubes, in some cases still adhering together, in others separate, and one of them contained five or six human bones, which were carefully respected.

VARIETIES.

JOSH BILLINGS' Lecture next summer is to be "What I know about hotels."

THE King of Bavaria has had a garden laid out on the top of the palace at Munich. In the center of it is a lake, upon which swans are seen swimming.

ONE diamond set among the total number of fifteen, sent as wedding gifts to the daughter of Hon. W. M. Tweed, cost forty-five thousand dollars.

BOSTON has frequent fires, caused by the spontaneous combustion of old oiled rags, and the papers are full of warnings on the subject.

THE bankruptcies of the Marquis of Hastings and the Duke of Newcastle are capped by that of Lord Courtenay, son of the Earl of Devon, whose debts amount to the handsome sum of upward of four millions of dollars.

A MAN killed himself at the Grand Central Hotel in New York, Wednesday, by sitting down in a bath tub and then shooting himself. He left a letter stating that he had become addicted to extravagant habits, was living beyond his means, and saw no hope for the better.

AT Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, both white and colored soldiers participated in the decoration ceremonies. The former had engaged some cars to take them back to the city. Some of the colored soldiers, however, crowded in. They were put out, when they formed in line of battle and with fixed bayonets, but reinforcements arrived from the cemetery and other cars in sufficient numbers to thwart their determination.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Europe and America now rests upon the slender thread of a single cable, and with this there is but one American connection, and that the precarious land line through the wilderness of New Foundland. The risk of telegraphic communication being broken altogether is great. Efforts are now being made to repair the broken cables, of which there are three.

A "CRUELTY-TO-ANIMAL-SOCIETY" detective recently arrested a man in New Jersey for riding a lame horse. A crowd gathered and hooted him, at which the detective became so much enraged that he fired a pistol into the crowd wounding a horse severely. He was at once arrested on a charge of "cruelty to animals," and his own law being quoted against him, he was sentenced to prison for two years.

For the Ladies.

The New York Mail describes several beautiful toilets, which we quote for the benefit of our lady readers:

A dress of dark steel-colored taffeta. The skirt long, and trimmed with a broad plaited flounce. The over skirt was made with an apron front, and rather long behind, trimmed with a single row of trimming made of black lace over white lace. The sacque was cut short, the sleeves very open the whole being trimmed in the same manner as the over skirt, except that there were two rows of lace trimming, giving a very rich effect.

A suit of pistache-colored taffeta silk. The skirt slightly trained and trimmed with three rows of narrow gathered flounces headed with a very fine and narrow pleating; above these a broad gathered flounce headed in the same way. The over skirt was gracefully draped, worn with a very slight tonure and trimmed with long silk fringe. The sleeves were made open and flowing; gloves, boots, hat and parasol, were all *en suite*.

A beautiful suit of rich blue silk. The skirt had four flounces alternately plain and pointed; the overskirt, long and bouffant in the back, with draped apron front, was looped at the sides with a single band of silk; the waist was pointed in front, while in the back it was a shell-shaped postillion, ornamented on each side with a fan plaiting; the sleeves were flowing and trimmed with two ruffles. The suit was finished with a rich fall of fringe from under each row of points in skirt, over-skirt and waist.

A dress of *cafe au lait* gros grain trimmed with *cafe du lait fence*. The skirt has a plaited flounce corded with the darker shade; above three bias bands over an inch wide, while over each band were clusters of plaitings of the darker silk. The apron-fronted overskirt, with *revers* sides was trimmed with tasselled fringe of both colors. The waist, pointed in front and postillion back, and open flowing sleeves.

A dress of changeable *grisaille glace* silk. The underskirt trimmed with two unequal flounces reaching to the knee. At the head of the upper overlapping flounces was a frayed ruching of the silk. The polonaise was trimmed with the same ruching running round the skirts and up the side to the waist, Around the shoulders another line of ruching runs, refining a fichu in the back and a vest in front, and passing about half way down the polonaise fronts, caught down under flat Arabian bows of the dress material. The sleeve was left open at the lower seam, and trimmed with the frayed ruchings, lined with white silk, and filled in with white ribbon quailing.

A dress of a grayish-green shade of silk trimmed at the bottom with one broad pleated flounce, headed with a heavy fringe. The overskirt open in front, was cut square and gracefully looped; it, as well as the waist, was of a very dark green silk, without a particle of trimming except a flat band of the material about three inches broad finishing off the overskirt and the flowing sleeves.

A black silk dress with an overskirt and waist of black grenadine. The overskirt was very *bouffant* and the sleeves flowing, both edged with a beautiful trimming of black and white lace, with a leaf pattern exactly corresponding in both laces, the black being laid over the white. The corsage was pointed edged with a full fold of white tulle.

Author's Profits in England.

The London correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says:

I am glad to tell you that Algernon Swinburne is much better. The paragraphs in the papers about him were for the most part gross exaggerations. He has been overworking himself. That is all. It is a common complaint in a very acute form, for he is a man with a highly strong nervous temperament, and he is everlastingly at his desk, working, as one of his friends says, at a white heat. If he does not kill himself he will be the poet of the future. His recent volumes of poems are many of them exquisite, and the book as a book, has been a great success, for Swinburne has got the ears of the girls, and it is the girls and not the critics who now decide the fate of a book. Three books out of every four that are published now only just pay the printer, and only about one in a thousand ever reaches a second edition.

The most successful book of this year is Mr. Hepworth Dixon's sketch of the Tower. He has made upwards of ten thousand pounds ont of it, I believe already, and, of course, it is one of those books that go on selling for years. No historical work has sold like it for years—not since Macaulay laid down his pen, and oddly enough, Hepworth Dixon's style is formed upon the model of Macaulay.

Disraeli, it is said, has pocketed £10,000 by "Lothair," and a publishing house is now farming his writings at £1,000 a year. But Victor Hugo doubled even upon "Lothair" with his "L'Homme qui Rit." His banker's book at the end of the year was, I hear, £20,000 the better off for this work. This puts even Sir Walter Scott to the blush. But then Victor Hugo cannot turn out stories with the marvellous rapidity of the Ariosto of the North.

Tom Moore thought Murray paid him a prodigious sum in giving him £4,000 for his life of Byron, but Miss Evans picks up that now in six months by a single novel. This was the price of "Romola," and Tennyson, Browning, or Longfellow could coin money by their poetry if they were to put their poems up at auction now and then. And yet people ask, What's in a name?

The Vendome Column.

Mr. Robert Coningsby writes to the London Times as follows concerning the column in the Place Vendome:

The public does not seem to know that the demolition of the Vendome Column is no sudden freak, but an act of Vandalism, or justice (whichever you please), which has for years been resolved upon. In May, 1863, I was one day driving through the Place Vendome with two well known French republicans—M. Edmond Potonie and M. Elie Reclus; as we passed the column the latter, who is now director of the National Library under the Commune, quietly pointed up at it and said—an English friend being with me—'We four shall outlive that.' As cautious witnesses say, we then had some further conversation on the matter. What I heard then from one or two gentlemen, whose names I have mentioned, and afterwards from their friends, has caused me to keep that Column in my 'mind's eye' ever since. In 1868, while in the United States, I read a newspaper account of the death of M. Potonie, and the prophecy about the Column immediately recurred to me. Soon after my return to England, however, I received a letter from my supposed deceased friend, who I was glad to find had only been killed by an American Journalist; so it was still possible that MM. Reclus' prophecy might be fulfilled. On the 16th of May, 1871, as nearly as possible—I believe almost to the day—six years after the evening I have alluded to, we four being still alive, down the Column came. I thought in this doubting age the evidence of even a lay prophecy's fulfillment might be of service to the faithful. This note may also help to convince those who think the Commune mad that there is at least considerable method in their madness.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LANE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 10, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY is entitled to seven Representatives in the House at Harrisburg, and Allegheny city with her rousing Republican majorities is not entitled to any. At least this is the decision made by the Ring that dictated the nominations yesterday.

IT must be that JEFF DAVIS is in favor of GREELEY for President, in return for the appearance of his name upon a certain bail bond. Perhaps they have had an understanding during the philosopher's trip down South, which may account for the ridiculous speeches of DAVIS. Politics makes strange bedfellows.

THE *Dispatch* says of the nomination of Mr. DILWORTH that "there was a strong contest between the temperance and liquor interests." We hope it will not be regarded as impertinence on our part when we ask on which side the *Dispatch* stands arrayed in all the gorgeous panoply of war? Does it take its water straight or mix its whiskey?

AS we hoped and predicted, Dilworth has been nominated for Commissioner, beating his competitor a few votes, who will in turn be provided for, to endeavor to heal the sad rent in the Republican ranks. The weather is rather too warm to commence the dissection of Joseph, but he will do to keep. All we have to say to him at present is the Commissioner's office is not for Joe.

YESTERDAY, the Western Associated Press rapidly disposed of the business of the past year brought before their meeting and to-day they visit several places of interest, including a number of our leading manufacturing establishments. To-morrow (Friday) morning they leave by special train for Titusville and Chatauqua Lake. Extensive preparations have been made and the affair promises to be a grand success.

THE *Gazette* enquires: "What is to become of the white man's government?" To say the least of it, the conundrum is rather a hard one, but the Democracy do not propose to give it up. "The white man's government" bequeathed to us by our revolutionary sires will go to the devil without question unless the Radical leaders are driven from power. The Democracy propose first to dispossess them, and then see what can be done for "the white man's government."

THE *Gazette* wants to know whether we are going to enlist under the banner of JEFF DAVIS? We respectfully decline. He and GREELEY and the Radical leaders are training together. When Mr. DAVIS was a Democratic Senator he was a highly respectable gentleman. He fell from grace and became a secessionist. Even then there was a chance for him to redeem his character, but latterly he has began to play fast and loose with such men as GREELEY, and there is no hope for him.

THE *Diepatch* in speaking of the theft of the bill in Harrisburg relating to the State Treasury would insinuate that it was suppressed by the Democrats, and says that it does "not know just what value this bill has, but if the Democracy lose valuable documents and thus defeat legislation, they ought not to complain of the management of the State finances during the year." We always held that it was a matter of regret that some one did not present our cotemporary with a little hatchet in the days of his infancy, that he might have been more like GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE small-pox is an epidemic in London, and many of the cities of Europe have suffered this year from this fearful disease. Like the cholera it seems to recur at long intervals and fasten upon large centres of population. Immunity for years, from the presence of the disease has caused people to become careless in the matter of vaccination, which, beyond controversy is a preventive. Pittsburgh is now having a taste of this loathsome disease which may spread into fearful proportions if the most energetic means are not used to check it. The Board of Health is laboring with commendable energy, but with the limited means at their disposal they may be circumscribed in their efforts. The taxpayers of this city would not complain if a first-class Infirmary was erected into which such class of diseases as small-pox could be sent and properly cared for, if some energetic individual would move in this matter, either from the Board of Health or Councils. We understand arrangements have been effected with the Sisters of Mercy to take charge temporarily of a number of cases now requiring immediate attention. In the meanwhile Councils will be called upon to provide permanently for contagion.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Concerning the Suez canal there are now two questions agitating the English public mind. 1. Will it be likely to fall into English hands? 2. Can it be made to pay if it does? Prior to the definite settlement of the problem whether the canal was in any sense such a success as was claimed for it, its system of management was made the subject of very general complaint. There was too much routine and circumlocution, or what might be called "red tape." Forms and vouchers were needlessly and almost endlessly multiplied; rule and regulations were absurdly stringent, and by-laws were ridiculously searching and minute, and a conviction grew up that the practical business element must enter more largely into the management of the canal, if it was ever to be developed into a business success.

In addition it was discovered that the system of management was so enormously costly as to absorb a very large portion of the revenue, which ought to be employed in necessary improvements, and that a more liberal system of rules and regulations would have the effect of inviting a much larger traffic. It is altogether probable that a number of these requirements, against which ship owners and ship captains protested so strongly, were, to a degree salutary, but the irritation consequent was undoubted and the canal was accordingly unpopular. For instance, the captain of a vessel was not allowed, for some inscrutable reason, to pick up his own anchor if it got adrift, and if out of two or more ships belonging to the same owner, and engaged in the same traffic, one was grounded, its consorts were not permitted to render it any aid, in any manner whatever. These and many other regulations of a similar import, were made the subject of many and serious complaints, and their persistent enforcement had the effect of diverting a large amount of trade from the canal.

It is not to be denied, however, that a great many improvements have been made within the past year, and that important economies have been introduced and put into practical operation through a reduction of the hitherto expenditures of administration. The canal has now passed that point in which the expenditures exceed the gross earnings, and notwithstanding heavy current expenses have been necessary to keep the enormous dredging machine in constant operation, the monthly balance sheets make a good showing.

Clearly this indicates that the development of a paying traffic is quite within the range of possibility, and English capitalists are already beginning to discuss the question whether it is or is not advisable for England to take a more active part in the management than has hitherto been the case. We notice, from English papers, that a short time since, a party of eminent English capitalists, with the Duke of Sunderland at their head, have made an inspection of the canal, and it is quite generally believed that a movement is on foot to organize an English company with a view of purchasing a controlling interest in the canal, and establishing a system of management, which will be still better calculated to develope and foster a larger and more paying traffic. In the event of such a control being established, we may reasonably expect to see the canal become a more valuable property. Few additional expenditures will be incurred for engineering expenses. The canal, since its opening has been continually deepened and widened, nearly all of its awkward corners have been rounded off, and there seems to be a large opportunity offered for making this immense water way through the sands of the desert, the channel of a vast, increasing and continuous traffic.

Negotiations are already pending, by which it is proposed to furnish the markets of the Chinese Sea with coal from West Australia, and when the arrangement is carried into effect, the cost of the return journeys of steamers, which has hitherto been very large, will be greatly reduced. This, of course, is very favorable, and while it cheapens will largely enhance trade and traffic. The sailing vessels, which do the carrying trade of Northern Europe with the East will soon give place to steamers, and as English traffic through the Suez Canal exceeds in tonnage and value that of all other nations combined, it would not seem inappropriate for her capitalists to assume the leading part in its management. That she will do so in the immediate future is hardly a question about which clings any sort of doubt.

THE *Gazette* keeps on asking whether THE POST acknowledges the legality and binding force of the amendments to the Constitution. This is an old trick to convince its country subscribers that Democrats are afraid to make known their principles. Will the *Gazette* assure us of its intention to act in an honest, straight-forward manner, by publishing the following resolution, found in the Democratic platform, for which the editor of this journal voted, and advocated in the committee on resolutions and in open convention, believes in and intends in good faith to live up to:

"That we recognize the binding obligation of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, as they now exist, and we deprecate the discussion of issues which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed."

THE RADICAL CONVENTIONS.

On Tuesday last the many-headed Convention of the Radical party in Allegheny county incubated and presented the following ticket;

State Senators: JAMES L. GRAHAM, MILES S. HUMPHREYS. Assembly: First District—JAMES TAYLOR; Second District—M. EDWARDS; Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN, D. N. WHITE, H. K. SAMPLE, J. W. BALLATINE, ALEX. MILLAR. Controller — HENRY WARNER. Treasurer—SAMUEL KILGORE. District Attorney—THOMAS M. BAYNE. Assistant District Attorney—J. B. FLACK. Commissioner—JOSEPH DILWORTH; Surveyor—ROBERT GLUGSTON; Director of the Poor—J. G. MURRAY.

To say that this is essentially, and in every particular, a Ring ticket, would be a mere waste of words. A week ago it was well known on the streets that certain leading Republicans in Allegheny city had mortally offended the Ring—in fact that they had denounced it, and proposed to come out in opposition.

Their temerity was duly rewarded, as will be seen by a glance at the above ticket. Not a single Alleghenian was permitted to occupy a place on the Legislative ticket, when that city was entitled to at least two of the Third District candidates. We will say to those candidates on the north side, that hereafter when they aspire to office, they had best not fling brickbats at the Ring, for indulge in honest, independent convictions.

According to Radical testimony the fight on Commissioner was *the* fight of the Convention. A few weeks ago when the Ring, through its principal mouth piece, the *Gazette*, brought Mr. DILWORTH forward, we announced that his nomination was a forgone conclusion. It needed no particular prescience to forsee this. Mr. MCGUNNEGLE was marked for the slaughter from the beginning.

For years there has been thousands of men in this county voting the Radical ticket and denouncing the Democratic party, and yet whenever Radical fanaticism pressed too heavily upon them they appealed to the generous instincts of the Democrats for protection. In the nomination of Mr. DILWORTH on Tuesday last, they received their just and appropriate reward. We wish them joy in their "new departure."

As for Mr. MCGUNNEGLE kicking against the pricks of the Ring, that is all nonsense. He went into the Convention impressed with the idea that everything was to be done fairly and squarely. He came out of it scalped and demoralized generally at the hands of the Ring, and as might have been expected, he feels sore, but he knows—or if he does not, his friends do—that his political future depends, not upon his honesty of purpose, but his complete submission to this unexpected castigation of the Ring managers. Mr. MCGUNNEGLE will consequently fall into line, and furnish the ice water of the campaign.

As to the ticket as a whole, there is little to be said. Personally the most of the candidates do well enough—politically they are the serfs of the Ring, and represent less independence than any ticket that has been in the field for years. The next thing in order is for the whippers-in of the Ring to comb their cat-o-nine tails and go to work. They have a lively job on hand and we would like to see them begin.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Not since the days when REUBEN WOOD was a candidate for Governor, has the prospects for the Democracy looked as bright as they do at present. We do not think that there is any doubt but that Col. MCCOOK will carry the State by from ten to twenty thousand majority which, will be the avearge majority of the entire Democratic State ticket. We are enabled to make the statement upon a foundation that is reliable. A wide spread dissatisfaction exists in the Radical ranks in in Ohio, which springs from a number of causes, neither of which is likely to be removed. The persistent refusal of the administration to adopt any measures looking toward a civil service reform has alienated a large number of Republicans, who, under the lead of General J. D. Cox, will present a formidable opposition, since it is determined in Ohio as well as in Pennsylvania to make GRANT'S strength for renomination a test at the October election.

Moreover, there are a great number of local dissatisfactions with the present State government and the last Legislature, which will tell in the pending campaign and determine who shall be the next United States Senator. The opposition to Old BEN WADE in the Republican party has already culminated, and has resulted in his positive withdrawal from the canvass. Had he received the nomination, a majority of fifty thousand for MCCOOK would have surprised no one in Ohio.

The Senatorial fight in the Radical ranks has already generated so much bad blood that if the political doctors were to unite henceforth they could not eradicate it in time to save the patient. The more observant Radical politicians in the State already see defeat, and are beginning to prepare themselves for the event.

COL. TOM BAYNE is at present engaged in writing a graphic work upon the "Ignagregations of the Neporipecations of Secularity." The publisher assures us that this work will not be purchased exclusively by the author.

TRAVEL.

The redoubtable gentleman, the bosom friend and adviser, of Mr. VENEERING, who suggested the idea of taking a carriage and driving around, only proposed in a political way, what most people follow or desire to follow in the other occupations of life. Men and women like to take a carriage, or the steam cars or the steamboat or some other style of conveyance and "go around" intent on business or pleasure or both combined.

It is quite evident, however, that there is an ebb in the tide of travel, that annually sets in at this season of the year and earlier from our shores to Europe. The ocean going steamers from our ports to Europe, still walk the waters like things of life, carrying bales of prosy merchandize, as of old, but they carry far less of wealth and beauty and idleness, intent upon foreign sight seeing! What is the cause of this? The unsettled condition of political affairs in a large portion of central Europe is perhaps the main one.

A year ago Paris stood as the Paradise of American travelers—the Mecca toward which the pilgrims wended their several ways. Now, all is changed. The sturdy warriors of the German land swept the down of beauty from the cheeks of the queen of empire, and to-day Paris is, as it were, a howling wilderness, resonant with the screams and execrations of the Red Republican mob, and the thorns brambles of anarchy flourish rampant in historic places.

There is scarcely an opportunity—even if it were a pleasure—to visit the sad city—stricken with the leprosy of infidel politics, where the worst passions of the human heart are set up as pagodas, before which a drunken populace bow in a senseless and heathenish worship. Those foreigners who were penned up within its walls when the red dragon of the Commune was unmuzzled, occupied unenviable positions. While the siege was in progress they were in danger of being seized, tried and executed as German spies. To that dangerous suspicion was soon added the greater danger of being pinned to the nearest wall by the "patriot" bayonets of the mob athirst for vengeance.

It is not especially desirable to permanently or even transiently reside in a city that indulges in a fortnightly overthrow of its trusted and idolized rulers, and the substitution in a regular series of patriotic committees, who are charged with organizing anarchy upon a permanent basis. Consequently, the American, who aforetime sighed for Paris as for the blue eyed maiden of his dreams, finds Europe as empty of attractions with Paris no longer tenable, as though an earthquake had swallowed up the half of it. If he does not feel inclined to drink the foaming beer of Baden or trust his purse and person to the tender mercies of the foot-pads of "regenerated" Rome, he turns his attention to the attractions of his native land, and is content with the seaside, the Plains, or the Rocky Mountains.

But travel of some kind is essential to the good nature of a nation. Consequently excursions are coming more into vogue in Europe as well as in this country. There is an individual in London with combined benevolent and commercial inclinations, who has earned the everlasting gratitude of his brother Britishers by organizing extended excursions to all the notable localities of Europe. For a very moderate number of pounds, shillings and pence, this head center of travel will send whole armies of bloods and cockneys from London to St. Petersburg, Constantinople, or elsewhere, feed them upon the fat of the land on the way, show up all the desirable places of amusement and interest on the route, and bring them safely back to London town without causing them any of that discomfort or *ennui* that would overwhelm a cockney traveling single handed and alone.

Now why not organize some of these extensive excursions in this country which affords such boundless facilities? If some one would undertake it on a wholesale scale he could not fail to receive an enthusiastic support. Who wants to go from "Bosting" to Cheyenne alone? No one unless he is driven by business or wishes to escape the claws of his creditors. But there are thousands, who if they were offered the opportunity to join in with a dozen or so of congenial spirits and journeying to the dangerous confines of Chicago—where it is not well for man to be alone, or in company either—to Duluth that KNOTT made immortal, to Oregon, or in fact any place else in the outlaying districts of the universal Yankee nation, they would only be too glad to avail themselves of it.

True, we have excursions in this country, but they are not as well conducted as they might be, and are not sufficiently popularized to be popularly patronized.

Arrangements should be made in such a manner as to take in all the sensations of the route. The most eminent divines should be called into requisition—the biggest buffaloes, singly, in pairs, and by the herd, should be trotted out—the most growing cities might profitably be brought up in review—HORACE GREELEY should go along as general lecturer on agriculture, and be called out whenever extreme wakefulness overtakes the party—while all kinds of accidents—including speeches from MORTON, GRANT, COLFAX, and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, should be carefully guarded against.

Thus might Salt Lake City become a very Padmor in the Wilderness, and Duluth outrival the ancient Cities of the Plain—and why, KNOTT? Since we can no longer go to France with safety and do not care to see VICTOR EMANUEL'S lazzaroni, we implore our public spirited excursion organizer, or if he default, the London head-centre, to give us excursions in our own land and among our own people.

THE WAY "HAIR" IS MADE.

It may not be entirely uninteresting to the fair ladies who sport such magnificent capillary coverings and the gentlemen who so deeply admire them, to be fully posted as to how they are produced and finished ready for pinning on the cranium.

The article known to the trade as "vegetable hair" is now extensively manufactured in Great Britain, from a particular fibrous material which grows out of and proceeds from the bark located near the root of a particular species of the palm tree.

This fibrous material and adherent bark, as it is found in the rough state, is prepared by first disentegrating it by an opening machine, after which it is boiled in an alkaline compound or lye, composed of from five to ten pounds of common soda or potash, disolved in one hundred gallons of rain water. This operation, which last from an hour and a half to two hours, according to the strength of the lye and compactness of the fibres of the bark, is continued sufficiently long until all the gummy, resinous and woody matter adhering to the fibres are wholly and completely removed.

After being thus thoroughly cleansed, the material is exposed to the action of a mordant as a preparatory measure to its being removed for dyeing in a vat which is charged with the required color, black, brown, blonde, &c., to which is added from one to four pounds of oil soap for every one hundred pounds of the fibre. When the dying process is completed, the entire mass is dried, either in the open air or by artificial means, after which it is submitted to the action of ordinary opening and combing machines, such as are used for the preparation of flax—otherwise hatchels—by which the many filaments are glazed and separated into the required fineness.

The fibrous materials thus obtained are used for making *chignons*, "switches" and the other hirisute appendages with which the ladies bedeck their charming heads. The "golden hued acacia" thus becomes far more practical and poetical, and our charming blondes revel in the glory of a profusion of curls that erst wasted their usefulness upon the fringed edge of the firey desert.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

The New York *Herald* dashes at the situation in the following style:

The Pennsylvania Democracy have entered the field for the fall campaign with drums beating and colors flying. They are lead by a gallant soldier, who has as his right bower one of the best fighting men of the late war. The Keystone Democracy have taken no step backward in the march of political events, but rather a step forward, inasmuch as they not only accept the constitutional amendments, but aver that the discussion of those amendments is unnecessary and should be avoided. Following the lead of the Pennsylvania democracy appear the sweeping legions of the democracy of Ohio, who, without dilly-dallying a moment, start off in their platform with the pregnant declaration that the three constitutional amendments are no longer issues before the country. Imitating the Pennsylvania democracy in another respect, the Buckeyes have selected as their standard-bearer one of the most popular soldiers of the late rebellion. With steady arms and heads erect, therefore, the democratic hosts of two of the greatest States enter into a lively skirmish preliminary to the grand Presidential field fight next year. Conceding New York to the democracy, there is no reasonable chance for the republicans to succeed in 1872, unless—and here comes the difficulty.

THE Detroit *Free Press* thus replies to the stories circulated by Radical papers concerning the Ku-klux:

General Sherman went South and pronounced the Radical stories about ku-klux outrages only so many silly falsehoods. Horace Greeley followed him, and Horace Greeley says in substance they are all abominable lies. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, traveling in another direction in the South, says the same thing, and now we have the evidence of Harriet Beecher Stowe, of "Uncle Tom" fame. She writes from her Florida home and charges the ku-klux stories with being wanton and malicious falsehoods. She says the people of the South are as honest and as peaceably disposed as those of the North These are all evidences from those who have not been blessed with "copperhead" predilections. They may not know as much as Congressman Stoughton, from the Second District of this State, but they are, nevertheless, tolerably intelligent persons, speaking from facts before their eyes, and not from hearsay evidence. Their assertions all go to show that there was no necessity for the passage of the infamous Ku-klux bill. They all go to show that the Radical party, in seeking to continue its existence by publishing the most wanton lies upon the people of one-half of the Union, is not deserving the confidence or support of an honest, patriotic man in the land.

OWING to the great loss to the revenue of the government by the re-use of stamps, the Commissioner has determined to rigidly prosecute all offenders. A party in Portland, Maine, detected in re-using proprietary stamps, offered to pay $300 to compromise the case. The proposition has been rejected, and the Commissioner directs the revenue officers to prosecute to the full extent of the law.

THERE has been no rain in the Chartiers valley, a few miles from the city, for four week. The springs in many places have dried up, and vegetation become parched.

GREEN county, Alabama, which in 1868 gave 2,000 Radical majority is now Democratic and has Democratic officers.

THE United States Army it is reported, has finally been reduced to a peace footing in accordance with the act of Congress of July 15, 1870. The regular army will now consist of one general, one lieutenant general, four major generals, and three brigadier generals, with their respective staff organizations for field service. In addition there will be one adjutant general, one quartermaster general, one commissary general and one surgeon general, with their subordinates. The army proper is divided into the corps of engineers, the ordinance department, the signal corps, ten cavalry regiments, five artillery regiments, twenty five infantry regiments, the military academy and the Indian scouts. The enlisted men are 30,000 in number, divided nearly as follows: 300 engineers, 3,635 artillery men, 10,000 cavalry, 15,000 infantry, six non-commissioned staff and thirty ordnance sergeants. The Indian scouts are about 1,000 in number, the employes of the Quartermaster's Department 2,500 and company laundresses 1,700. The total number of rations issued for enlisted men and attaches amount to 35,284. It is anticipated that 6,000 men will have to be enlisted to keep the army up to the above standard.

THE latest advices from Mexico are about as usual, full of revolutionary movements. The regular guerilla warfare is kept up on both sides, plunder seeming to be the chief objects. On the 2d inst. the Revolutionists broke into the custom house at Tampico and stole $10,000 and decamped. They talk of establishing a national guard at San Luis Potosi, but the probability is that the guard will be as bad as the invaders. Mexican spirit seems to delight in warfare, bloodshed and plunder, and one army is just as bad as another. It is one of the impossibilities for them to live peaceable under any government.

HENRY A. WISE says the death of Hon. JAMES M. MASON was caused by "the disasters to the South, the wounds to his pride, the aching agony of seeing all his hopes of liberty, self-government and State rights blasted, the desecration of sacred things, and the devastation and demoralization he witnessed on coming home, were too much tension on the nerves of an aged man of delicate sensibilities and a proud sense of honor; and he could no longer endure."

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, an Administration paper, says that Cadet FREDERICK D. GRANT has enjoyed the privilege of having one year's study over and above the regular time allowed, and as the result of this advantage stands thirty-ninth in a class of forty-one members.

PEOPLE are talking in Washington of Mr. GEORGE H. STUART'S fervent ejaculation in the Young Men's Christian convention, a few days ago: "GOD bless the Queen and GOD bless President GRANT; *long may they* be permitted to *reign over* these great free nations." Some folks think this a little too much "reign," even for this dry time.

THE negro strike at Washington has proved a grand fizzle, and Sambo is now in a fix. Since they struck, the contractors have hired white men, who are willing to work for the prices offered the negroes, and glad to get it—viz: $1 50 per day. The colored gentlemen will have to lay idle, or go to Congress—for they can't get employment now, even at reduced figures.

IT may be said, GRANT has forced the season. Following his example, many visitors have gone to Long Branch only to find the hotels closed; and as no one will present them with a cottage, they have to either camp our or return home. The hotels will not open until the 15th.

Distillery Statistics.

A Cincinnati special from Washington gives the following resume of the distillery business of the country on the 1st inst.:

The monthly distillery statistics of the Internal Revenue Bureau show a great decrease both in the number and capacity of the distilleries of the country during the past month. On the 30th of May there were only 219 distilleries in operation in the whole country, with a daily working capacity of 192,050 gallons—a decrease since April 30 of 90 distilleries and of 24,295 gallons; and a decrease since May 30, 1870, of 91 distilleries and of 93,706 gallons. The daily consumption of spirits in the United States is about 230,000 gallons, so that we are using nearly 40,000 gallons a day more than we produce. A small portion of the deficit is covered by importation of foreign liquors; the remainder is supplied from the stock on hand, which has for a year past been very large. A small amount may also come from illicit stills.

It will also be seen by comparing the producing capacity of the ninety distilleries which closed during May, 1870, 24,295 gallons, with that of the ninety-one which suspended during the year, 93,706 gallons, that the present rates of tax and the regulations for the government of distilleries are such as to encourage the larger establishments to the injury of the smaller ones. In the State of Ohio in May 30, 1871, there were thirty-four distilleries in operation, with a working capacity of 35,000 gallons, while for the same period in 1870 there were forty-three distilleries, with a capacity of 62,000 gallons. In Kentucky, on May 30, 1870, there were thirty-six distilleries in operation, with a daily working capacity of 18,000 gallons, while for the some period in 1870 there were seventy-six distilleries, with a daily working capacit of 27,000 gallons.

A Great Cheese Factory.

The Wells (Minnesota) *Atlas*, gives an account of the cheese factory at that place, which, it says, is the largest of the kind in the United States—it is of 3,000 cow-power, and is now using the products of 250 cows. The main building is of brick, 35 by 82, three stories high, with a wing 20 by 35, and is complete in all its arrangements. A 24-horse-power steam engine drives the machinery, and the water is supplied in every part of the building from an artesian well. The manufacturing room contains 32 presses and three vats, holding 800 gallons each, and an arctic cooler. There is also a butter room, with every necessary appliance. an experienced Vermont dairyman superintends the business. The factory is located in the centre of Col. Thompson's 1,206 acre farm, on which the stock of cows is to be immediately increased to 600. Nine cents per gallon is paid for milk.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

The Political Outlook.

LONDON, June 8.—There is news that Favre is preparing a reply to the manifesto of Prince Napoleon.

Thiers insists on giving the Republic a fair trial.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—A compromise has been effected by which the law exiling the Orleans Princes from France will be declared valid. The Princes are, however, not to take the seats to which they have been chosen, and must agree not to intrigue for the throne. It is said Thiers has given his consent to this plot.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

On the highest authority I state that the fusion of monarchists has wholly failed, owing to the intrigues of Thiers, who privately exults over the certainty of maintaining a nondescript Republic with himself as chief, as in the case of Prim, in Spain, for an indefinite period.

Incessant attempts are being made in Paris to induce the soldiers to fraternize with the people.

Intense dissatisfaction prevails among all classes, and fresh trouble is feared.

[By Associated Press.]

Sentiments of the Paris Press—Damage to the City—Its Hygiene.

VERSAILLES, Sune 7.—The *Figaro* proposes the re-establishment of gaming houses and lotteries as an attraction for strangers to Paris. It also favors the abolition of passports and the law against strikes.

The *Verite* estimates the damage to Paris from the fighting and conflagrations at eight hundred millions of francs. It is said sixty millions francs worth of merchandise were burned exclusive of the docks of La Villette and warehouses.

The Council of Hygiene, Paris, declares there is no epidemic in the city. Such precautionary measures have been adopted as will prevent the spread of any disease to such an extent. They also state that the health of Paris is at present satisfactory.

The *Official Journal* of to-day contains a note from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs guaranteeing to deliver into the hands of the French authorities all escaping insurgents who may reach Italian soil.

The Communists.

PARIS, June 6—Midnight—The *Patrie* says that France possessed, in July last, 800,000 breech-loaders and 420,000 soldiers. It demands the vigorous suppression of the machinations of the Communists in the Provinces.

Felix Pyat is in Switzerland.

The report of a disturbance in Lyons is false.

The trial of the Communists, to be held here, as disturbers, will commence at once. The first will be that of M. Assi.

Louis Blanc has witted a letter to the *Figaro* denouncing the Commune.

Arrests of the Communist leaders continue. Lullien has been secured.

LONDON, June 7.—The *Times'* special dispatch contains the following: The postponement of Rochefort's trial is due to the apprehension of disclosures compromising the Government of National Defense.

Appointments—Miscellaneous Topics.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—Picard has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France; Rotunda has been appointed Procureur-General.

It is said that Jules Ferry will be appointed Minister to Washington.

The Minister of Marine has written to the managers of the arsenals and navy yards directing them to employ French, not foreign mechanics.

The proposal to leave untouched the ruins of the Hotel de Ville, is being seriously discussed.

The municipal elections at Versailles and Larvsson have been declared void.

Twenty-five women were killed and fifty injured by a railroad accident near Paris yesterday.

All the pieces of the Column of Vendome have been found, and the monument will be exactly restored.

Imposing Funeral of Archbishop Darboy.

PARIS, June 7.—The obsequies of the late Archbishop Darboy took place to-day at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, with great pomp. They were attended by a large number of political, military and literary celebrities, and a deputation from the National Assembly. The church was crowded, and the throng of spectators on the line of the funeral procession was immense.

GERMANY.

Parliament—Von Moltke—Relations with France.

BERLIN, June 7.—The session of the German Parliament will probably close on the 15th inst., but the members will remain in the city to take part in the ceremonies attending the triumphal entry of the army.

General Von Moltke has returned from Strasburg, and has since had audience with the Emperor.

The Prussian *Cross Gazette* confirms the report that France will shortly send a *Charge d' Affaires* but mentions no name.

SPAIN.

Ministerial Crisis.

MADRID, June 7.—Minister Monet will resign, if the disagreement with the Committee of Cortes on the Budget continues.

Later—The Crisis Over.

The committee of Cortes on the Budget to-day discussed the advisability of postponing the loan until the Budget is adopted. Minister Monet opposed any postponement, and declared that he should make it a cabinet question. The committee then rejected the proposal to postpone the loan, by a vote of 16 to 8.

HOLLAND.

Reduced Rate of Interest.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of interest to three per cent.

ITALY.

The Vienna Mission.

FLORENCE, June 7.—Rabilante has been appointed Minister to Vienna to replace Divesche, now in Egypt for the purpose of establishing an Italian colony.

ENGLAND.

Aquatic.

LONDON, June 7.—Mr. Ashbury's yacht Livonia won the Harwich regatta.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, June 6.—Consols, 91¾ for money; 91¾@ for account; Bonds steady; 5-20's of '62, 90½; do of '65, 90¾; do. of '67, 92½; 10-40s, 82¾.

FRANKFORT, June 7.—United States 5-20's, '62, 90¾@90¾.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

Proceedings in the Legislature.

CONCORD, June 7.—The Governor and Council appeared at the Hall of the House of Representatives this morning and administered the oath to the members elect. Wm. H. Gore, Democrat and Labor Reform candidate, was elected Speaker by one majority over Adams, Republican. Mr. Gore is an old Abolitionist and was nominated by the Democrats to secure the Labor Reform vote for Governor.

M. Bingham of Littleton, offered a resolution declaring James R. Jackson of Littleton, clerk and J. H. Colbath of Barnsted assistant, and on it called the yeas and nays.

Mr. Fowler of Concord, offered an amendment that the House proceed by ballot to the election of clerk. Yeas 161, nays 160.

The Speaker claimed the privilege of voting and so tied the vote and the amendment was lost.

An exciting debate followed during which various amendments and motions to adjourn were offered.

Questions of order was raised and appeals from the decision of the chair were made but the House finally adjourned without action on the resolution.

The Senate did nothing more than elect Senator Campbell temporary chairman and appoint a committee to examine the vote for Senator.

Both parties will hold a caucus to-morrow morning.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Sale of an Interest in the Crown Point Mine—Boy Murderers—Laura Fair, the Murderess, Sued for Medical Fees.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Alvinsea Howard yesterday purchased the Mill Company's interest in the Crown Point Mine, amounting to four thousand one hundred shares, for one million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, or three hundred dollars per share. Six months since the same stock sold at three dollars per share. The Point has just declared a ten dollar dividend, the first since September, 1868.

Two boys have been arrested, charged with murder in shooting a Chinaman to death on Fourth street last week.

Mrs. Fair is said to have paid her counsel and the physician who testified to her insanity and attended her professionally for hunting up witnesses. The other expenses of the trial are already over $20,000, and Dr. J. B. Trask, her principal medical attendant and witness, now sues her for $2,000 more.

OBITUARY.

Jean George Kohl.

BREMEN, June 7.—Jean George Kohl the distinguished German navigator, died in this city yesterday in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Hon. John B. Skinner.

BUFFALO, June 7.—Hon. John B. Skinner, one of the most distinguished lawyers in Western New York and a prominent citizen of Buffalo for many years died this morning.

Gen. Thomas J. Rodman.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Gen. Thomas J. Rodman, a distinguished ordinance officer of the United States Army, and who has for several years past been in command of the United States Arsenal and other Government works at Rock Island, in this State, died at Rock Island this morning. He graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1841, and has been continuously in the army to the time of his death. He was especially distinguished for the invention of the great fifteen inch columbiad known as the Rodman gun. He was about 50 years of age at the time of his death.

Gen. Alex. D. Smith.

RICHMOND, VA., June 7.—Gen. Alex. D. Smith, a prominent citizen of Tennessee, is dead.

THE HOMEOPATHISTS.

Convention in Philadelphia—Intolerance of the Government, and Bigotry of Allopathists.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The delegates to the Homeopathic Convention visited Independence Hall this morning and afterwards proceeded to business at the Mercantile Library.

The following resolutions among others were adopted:

Resolved, That the exclusion of medical men from positions of honor and trust in the public institutions of the country or government on account of their medical opinions, is an abuse of power and ought to be no longer tolerated.

Resolved, That the censure and ostracism, with which some medical organizations are pursuing the more liberal-minded of their members, are an invasion on the rights of American citizens, subversive of that freedom of thought and action, which should characterize all scientific bodies.

BETWEEN THE TROPICS.

Juarez Increasing the Regular Mexican Army—Minister Romero Acquitted—Destructive Fire at Gonaives—Good Crop Prospects—Panama and Peru Peaceful—Bolivia and Guatemala Disturbed.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30—via Havana, June 6.—The port of Ventaza has been closed and Salina Cruz substituted. The government is increasing the regular army, which the opposition say is to maintain Juarez in power. Romero has triumphed over his accusers.

KINGSTON, Jam., June 6.—The British Counsel at Maracaibo has returned to his post, the British Minister at Carracas having refused to send gunboats to his assistance.

Advices from Gonaives to the 1st contain an account of a terrible fire which destroyed a large number of buildings.

The prospect for a very heavy crop of coffee are excellent.

San Domingo advices say crops of all kinds are promising a heavy yield.

ASPINWALL, June 2, via KINGSTON, June 6.—Affairs at the Isthmus of Panama are quiet.

Advices from Peru state that the prosperity of the country is increasing.

Bolivia dates to the 10th of May have been received. The ministry were unpopular, the Indians warlike and threatening, and had seized several haciendas. There were several candidates for the Presidency and troubles were expected.

Guatemala dates to the 19th have been received.

The Revolutionists have captured Esquentla. The inhabitants were highly incensed at the Government and affairs were threatening.

BOSTON, June 7.—At the annual meeting of the New England Associated Press to-day, all the old officers were re-elected.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1871.

Reports Ready.

The Santo Domingo report and accompanying documents are at last complete and will be issued any time next week. As no order for printing was made by either House, only 1,500 copies will be issued. The Agricultural Report for 1870 is already in press, and most of it will be printed by August. Bound volumes will be ready for distribution in October, at least a month earlier than usual.

Lady Clerks.

Secretary Boutwell has received a recommendation from Judge Baron, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, that the fair lady clerks in his office be promoted to temporary first class clerkships. The Secretary will require the candidates to pass the same examination that male clerks are subjected to by the examing board. A majority of the lady clerks in the office have expressed a willingness to submit to the competitive examination, but there are vacancies for only four.

Revenue Reduction.

A table is now being prepared in the Internal Revenue Bureau, showing to what extent the force of Assistant Assessors of that Bureau has been reduced from October, 1870, to January, 1871, and from that time to the 1st inst., will show a great reduction in the expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Burning Bonds.

On Monday the Commission appointed by Secretary Boutwell to examine, count and destroy the bonds purchased for a sinking fund, will conclude their labors, and over sixty million dollars will be consigned to the flames.

Senator Fenton.

A telegram from Jamestown, N. Y., announces that Senator Fenton's health is improving, though he will be confined to his room for some time. His disease is gastric fever.

Names of National Bank Shareholders.

The Comptroller of the Currency has ordered the National banks to furnish him with the names of their shareholders on the first Monday in July next.

Hon. S. P. Chase.

Chief Justice Chase leaves here for New York to-day. He intends stopping for a time in Philadelphia.

Declines.

Hon. Willard Warner of Alabama has declined the appointment of Governor of New Mexico.

The Negro Strikers.

The colored laborers were gathered to-day in various places in small groups, but with apparently less aggressive spirit than yesterday. A number of strikers are anxious to resume work but fear violence. The police hold themselves in readiness to move in case a disturbance shall be caused by the colored strikers.

Personal.

W. W. Corcoran appeared on the streets to-day in a carriage.

ULYSSES AND THE SMILER.

Grant at West Point—Colfax and Tobacco.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A West Point dispatch of June 7, says: President Grant arrived here last evening, and was received with the national salute. Very nearly all the applicants for admission to the Military Academy came forward for the present examination. Ninety-six have been examined, and the list was closed until September, when the quota can be filled by new candidates. Of the ninety-six examined, thirty have been rejected—nine by the Medical and twenty-one by the Examining Board. Among those who passed were Brigham Young's son, and Napier, the colored boy from Tennessee.

A letter from Vice President Colfax to a friend in this city denies the widely published statement of his intemperate use of tobacco, and says: Since first elected to preside in the House eight years ago, I have never risen in the morning that I have not felt that I had twice as much work to do that day as there was really time for. A correspondence of all conceivable inquiries and all kinds of business, often extending to hundreds of letters per week, I have attended to myself, in addition to my official duties, always stealing from sleep. Every day I was attacked, and having felt the oppressive atmosphere of the executive session more unpleasantly than usual, I left it, and going to my room I wrote a large number of letters, returning to the chair at 4 P. M. The blow fell ten minutes afterwards. The Vice President says it is the old story of mental strain without relaxation, but he intends hereafter to recognize that there is a limit which even the strongest constitution will not allow to be exceeded.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

Concord Crowded with Politicians—Intense Interest in the Legislative Organization—Governor Weston's Chances for Election Certain—Lively Times Anticipated.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6.—This city has never, in its political records, presented so lively a scene as to-day. All the politicians of the State are here engineering for the organization of the Legislature to-morrow. All but ten of the sixty-seven Representatives, who are calculated upon as the Democratic party strength, were present last evening. The Democrats are claiming the organization of the House by ten majority, in which event the Senate vacancies will not be filled until after the convention for counting the Governor's vote, as the Senate will not organize if the Democrats are successful.

G. W. N. Pittman, Democratic, of Bartlett, will be elected President of the Senate and W. N. Gave, Labor Reform, of Weare, Speaker of the House, and Jas P. Jackson, of Lincoln, Clerk.

The Republican members express themselves confidently as to the result. The Republican Representatives, Scott, of Keene, and Johnston, of Pittsburgh, are ill and not able to be present.

The Republican candidate for Speaker will probably be Col Wm. C. Vatten, of Kingston, and J. H. Benton, Jr., clerk.

Well informed politicians calculate on Weston's election as Governor by a close vote, say five, and the Democrats say they can elect him even if the House is organized by the Republicans. Members are not called upon to be present before this evening, but there is already a larger relative representation of members elect present than ever voted in an organization of the Legislature.

HALIFAX, June 7.—New Brunswick has appointed three of its members, King, Moore and Fraser, a delegation to confer with the governments of Novo Scotia and Prince Edwards Island, with a view to a united action against the Washington treaty.

THE STORM KING.

In Texas.

GALVESTON, June 6.—A terrible storm has prevailed here since last Saturday at noon. The wind forced the waters of the gulf on the island, covering it to the depth of several feet in the south eastern part of the city. About two miles of the track of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson railroad is washed away, two miles above the city. The bridge across the bay is safe. The steamship Alabama, of the Morgan line, with a cargo of cattle and sheep from Rockport to New Orleans, went ashore twenty miles west of here on Sunday, and will probably be a wreck. The bark Virginia Dare, from Cardiff, for Galveston, with a cargo of iron, went down about 6 miles east of here on Sunday night. The crew, consisting of fourteen men, were yesterday taken from the masts, where they had been lashed since three o'clock on Sunday morning. Many buildings in the lower part of the city have been washed away. No lives were lost. Six inches of rain has fallen since two o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The storm also prevailed to a great extent at Houston, and much damage was done there.

There were heavy rains at all the telegraph stations in the interior.

THE NEW ORLEANS FLOOD.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A dispatch from New Orleans, last night, says: Twenty-five hundred houses have their ground floors under water, and more than that number of families are to-night homeless and desolate. The canal runs from the heart of the city to Lake Ponchartrain. This is always a navigable channel, ten or twelve feet deep, and the river steamers and schooners perpetually pass and repass. The damage done by the flood is estimated at $500,000. The break began to threaten on Hogan avenue on Thursday night. The Canal Commissioners sold to certain persons the right to remove the dirt from the levee to the low vacant lots. On Friday morning one of these men was at work with his cart, carrying away the levee at the very point where the weakness was manifested. A colored man named Lucern Tennigean, living close by, begged him to desist, for an east wind was blowing and the water of the lakes swollen by the immense torrent pouring in from the Mississippi by way of the Bonnet Carre crevasse were rapidly backing up to the city. He was driven away by threats. The next morning a chasm 185 feet wide was opened in the banks. Suits will be entered against the Canal Company to make good the damage.

ST. LOUIS

Fast Steamboat Line from New Orleans—Refusal to Transport Goods in Bond—New State School Superintendent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—The steamer Natchez arrived here this evening, on the first of four fast business trips. She designs to make from New Orleans to this point in three days and twenty-three hours only, four and a half hours slower than the famous race of the Robert E. Lee, last July. She had over one hundred passengers and made twenty-two business landings, the last two, forty minutes each, at Memphis and Cairo; ran on slow bills the last of the way from Cairo up and the first night out, and most of the next day run against a terrific rain and wind storm. The distance from port to port is 1,260 miles.

Capt. Jno. N. Bofinger, President of the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company, Stevenson and Harlander, agents of the Merchant's Southern Packet Company and J. T. Burdeau, agent of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, telegraph from New Orleans that they will not hereafter receive or transport goods in bond under the present regulations required by the custom house at New Orleans.

John Monteith, of Cleveland, and for some time pastor of the Mayflower Chapel of this city, has been appointed State Superintendent of Public Schools, vice Ira Duvall, resigned.

KENTUCKY.

Arrest of a Fugitive Thief—Parade of Red Men—Mammoth Cave.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—Fred. W. Hawkins, the late agent of Fargo & Co., who absconded from Baxton Springs, Kansas, some time since with $25,000 of the company's money, was arrested at Howesville, Kentucky, on Tuesday, brought to this city and lodged in jail to-day to await the arrival of officers from Kansas.

The Red Men of this city, by procession and other exercises, celebrated the union of the two branches of the order. The procession was of creditable length, and the uniforms picturesque.

A telegraph office was opened at Mammoth Cave to-day for the convenience of visitors during the season now opening.

BETWEEN THE TROPICS.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Recent advices from Montevideo represent the condition of affairs in the City of Buenos Ayres as not only not having improved but having grown alarming lyworse. About the 1st of May yellow fever seemed to be abating, and many of the refugees returned to the city, but the disease again broke out violently and the returned citizens fled in panic.

The seat of Government was about being removed to Rosa Rio at last advises.

Communication between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres has been positively prohibited, and thus no information regarding the mortality among American citizens.

THE FIRE FIEND.

In Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—The agitating house of Alexander Scofield & Co's refinery, situated near the crossing of the Atlantic and Great Western and Central Railways, exploded this morning with great violence. One agitator contained 1,100 barrels of oil, which instantly ignited and a great conflagration followed. The agitating house, with all of the oil and the office of the company were destroyed. The total loss is $20,000, on which there is no insurance. Adam Kehr, a carpenter employed in the works, was instantly killed. His body was burned almost beyond recognition. Three others were seriously burned. No reason can be assigned for the explosion.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 7.—The concluding ceremonies attending the annual examination of the Naval School transpired to-day. Secretary Robeson made a short address to the graduating classes, and then handed to each cadet his diploma, calling the first five in order of merit, and the others indiscriminately.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Seventh Annual Meeting—Journals Represented—The Business Transacted—Programme for To-day—Excursion to Chatauqua Lake—Grand Foot Race, etc.

The members of the Western Associated Press, as previously announced, held their seventh annual meeting in the elegant new hall of the Lincoln club on Smithfield street, yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. President H. N. Walker, of the Detroit *Free Press*, in the chair, and H. E. Baker, of the Detroit *Tribune*, Secretary. The following journals were represented:

H. N. Walker, Detroit *Free Press*.
H. E. Baker, Detroit *Tribune*.
H. J. Medill, Chicago *Tribune*.
S. Cadwalader, Milwaukee *News*.
W. G. Roberts, Milwaukee *Sentinel*.
E. Cowles, Cleveland *Leader*.
W. R. Holloway, Indianapolis *Journal*.
Wm. Hyde, Missouri *Republican*.
W. W. Armstrong, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.
R. E. Davis, St. Paul *Pioneer*.
W. D. Bickham, Dayton (O.) *Journal*.
John Frew, Wheeling *Intelligencer*.
A. W. Fairbanks, Cleveland *Herald*.
D. M. Houser, St. Louis *Democrat*.
do do St. Louis *Times*.
Estill M'Henry, St. Louis *Dispatch*.
J. B. M'Cullagh, Chicago *Republican*.
W. N. Haldeman, Louisville *Courier-Journal*.
M. Halstead, Cincinnati *Commercial*.
John W. Foster, Evansville *Journal*.
A. J. Aikens, Milwaukee *Wisconsin*.
W. G. Roberts, Milwaukee *Sentinel*.
B. Englesson, Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*.
Josiah King, Pittsburgh *Gazette*.
C. D. Brigham, Pittsburgh *Commercial*.
D. O'Neill, Pittsburgh *Dispatch*.
Jos. G. Seibeneck, Pittsburgh *Chronicle*.
James P. Barr, Pittsburgh POST.

The members lost no time in getting to work and as a matter of course a great mass of business was speedily disposed of.

The report of the Executive Committee was first read which was of no general interest to the outside public, except the amount expended for cable dispatches and telegrams which as stated by us on Tuesday, amounted to nearly a quarter million of dollars for the past year.

The very full and explicite report of the General Agent, Wm. Henry Smith, was presented and occupied nearly two hours in its reading.

The Secretary's report was also read.

All of the above were accepted.

Messrs. Holloway, Halstead, Hyde, Brigham and Bickham were appointed a committee to report a list of Directors for the ensuing year. The committee reported in favor of the old Board, viz: H. N. Walker, Richard Smith, W. D. Bickham, Joseph Medill, W. N. Haldeman, A. J. Aikens and D. M. Houser. A ballot was taken in conformity with the by-laws, and the names, as reported by the committee, unanimously elected.

A motion was made to hold the next annual meeting in Chicago, which was amended to Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. It was finally disposed of by leaving the Board of Directors to decide where it shall be held.

At 6 o'clock, on motion adjourned.

TO-DAY.

This morning carriages will be in waiting at the Monongahela House at 9 o'clock, to convey the guests to several of our manufacturing establishments and to the outskirts of the city.

THE EXCURSION TO CHATAUQUA LAKE.

During the morning session the question of the proposed excursion to Chatauqua Lake was discussed, when a number of the representatives excused themselves from going on account of pressing business affairs, and it was finally concluded to abandon the trip. This reached the ears of the affable President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Col. Wm. Phillips, who immediately dispatched a messenger with the word that the arrangements had all been made, and the excursion should not be abandoned if but three would accept. During the afternoon session the matter was reconsidered and the programme ordered to be carried out as previously announced—a special train of palace cars leaving the Union Depot *precisely* at 8 o'clock on to-morrow, Friday morning.

FOOT RACE.

Among the attractions at the Lake it may not be out of place to mention that a grand foot race will be a leading feature At ten o'clock last night the following entries had been made: W. R. Holloway, W. D. Bickham, M. Halstead and J. B. M'Cullough, better known as "Mack." It is also reported that Messrs. Walker, Medill and Haldeman are likely to enter. The stakes are for the best three in five—one-half mile heats. The odds appear to be in favor of Halloway but Halstead's friends are backing him up in a manner indicative of their faith in his legs. The result will be telegraphed the moment it is known. Other attractions are on the tapis and altogether the trip will be a most enjoyable one, especially to those who have never visited the oil regions and Northwestern Pennsylvania.

For the Post.]

Oakdale Exhibition.

OAKDALE, June 5, 1871.

The Literary Soiree which has been spoken of in newspapers during the last week, to be given by the people of the public school of Oakdale, under the instruction of Miss Monroe, was a grand success.

At the appointed hour for the opening of the exercises, the house was crowded to overflowing, but still on, and on they came from all directions, until at last it was an utter impossibility to obtain a seat, and thus, quite a number were obliged to stand.

Although there are many young gents in and about the vicinity of Oakdale who are noted for their gallantry to the ladies, yet on this occasion they were too comfortably seated to give their places to ladies who came in after the exercises had commenced.

Gentlemen, please show more respect to the ladies in future.

Although the weather was extremely warm, yet the audience was very attentive to the excellent performance of the girls and boys of the district.

Miss Monroe is an excellent performer herself, and the pupils under her charge seemed to be benefitted by her instruction.

The audience was highly favored with music by the national brass band of the village. SINE NOMINO.

Hale's Temperance Bitters
Are a medicine not a vile beverage. tf.

Pimples Removed.
and the Skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

Sold Everywhere,
Hale's Temperance Bitters. tf.

Hazard & Caswell's,
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

MEDICAL.

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE,

PURIFY THE BLOOD and BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape-Juice Pills

AND

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

In the Spring and Summer months the system undergoes a change.

It is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape Juice Pills

ARE THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla equals in strength one gallon of the syrup decoction as made by druggists; and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The Grape Juice Pill is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape Juice and

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB,

Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy and far superior to all other purgatives, such salts, magnesia, etc.

Helmbold's Grape-Juice Pill

Is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but

THE RESULT OF 30 YEARS' EXPERIMENTING and GREAT CARE IN PREPARATION.

SAFE FOR AND TAKEN BY CHILDREN.

NO NAUSEA; NO GRIPING PAINS,

BUT MILD, PLEASANT, and SAFE IN OPERATION.

TWO BOTTLES OF THE FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

AND

ONE BOTTLE OF THE GRAPE-JUICE PILLS

ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

to those suffering from

BAD BLOOD, POOR COMPLEXION,

HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS,

WAKEFULNESS AT NIGHT,

COSTIVENESS,

AND IRREGULARITIES

and to those suffering from

BROKEN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS

IT WILL GIVE NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR,

AND NEW LIFE.

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing

All of

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

PREPARATIONS

ARE PHARMACEUTICAL,

NOT A SINGLE ONE BEING

BUT ALL ON THEIR OWN MERITS.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

AND

594 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

HAS GAINED

WORLD-WIDE FAME

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE TEMPLARS.

A True Knickerbocker Greeting.

The Allegheny Commandery in New York—Magnificent Reception—New Sconces—Departure of the Sir Knights—Where They Intend to Visit.

The Sir Knights on arriving in New York found the New York Knights drawn up in double line of battle along Cortlandt street, and who saluted them and their escort with "swords at present." After the visitors had passed this line, they also drew up in double line of battle, and the New York Knights in passing gave them a marching salute, after which the line of march was formed as follows:

Section of Police, under Sergeant Griffiths.
Gratulla's Band, 100 Pieces.
The Grand Standard of New York.
R. E. Grand Commander, Sir R. E. Babcock.
Officers of the Day, R. E. Sir John A. Lefferts.
Aids to Grand Commander, consisting of
Sirs E. E. Teague, John F. Roberts, and Edward Conner.
Sir John C. Lefferts and Sir William Blank, Grand Marshals.
Knights of New York and Brooklyn.
Beck's Brass Band of Philadelphia
Banners of St. John's Commandery, No. 4.
R. E. Sir Hy. B. McKean, Grand Commander of Pennsylvania.
R. E. Sirs J. L. Hutchinson and J. H. Hopkins, Past Grand Commanders.
Knights of Pennsylvania as St. John's Commandery.
Jersey City Brass Band.
Banners of Hugh de Payent Commandery.
Knights of Jersey City.
Great Western Brass Band of Pittsburgh.
Banners of Allegheny Commandery, No. 35.
Allegheny Commandery, 100 strong.
Escorting:
THE TRAVELLING KNIGHTS with their Special Banner of Allegheny Commandery.

The procession was about 1,000 strong, the Knights being all in full uniform. From Cortlandt street, the Knights marched up Broadway to Fourteenth street, and passing around Washington's monument, moved down Fourth avenue and the Bowery to Brooms street, thence to Broadway and the St. Nicholas Hotel. The front and balcony of this hotel were elaborately decorated with the banners of the commanderies of New York.

The new banners of which the commandery had made to order in Philadelphia were gorgeous and magnificent, and everywhere attracted attention. They comprise a standard of white satin, with the red *crux christi* emblazened upon it. The observe is of green satin, and is the banner of the red cross knights. Upon it is emblazoned in relief the Greek cross, and upon this rests the Maltese cross. Around the figure is the legend, "Magna est veritas et prevalebet." The beauseant is of black and white satin, heavily fringed with gold lace, and ornamented with gilt tassels and gilt pendant chainslung missiles used by the knights crusaders of the Richard Cœur de Leon era. The front is ornamented further by a beautiful copy of Murrillo's famous "Ecce Agnus Dei," reduced and painted in oval form. The picture represents the youthful St. John the Baptist, in the wilderness, with the lamb in loving embrace. The emblematic Roman cross has fallen to the ground at the feet of the forerunner of the Saviour.

The Templars departed on Saturday evening on the steamship Oceanica for Liverpool.

They will be gone for several months, and during their tour will inspect the remains of the celebrated Knights of St. John at Malta. Under the guidance of resident English knights, they will visit the tomb of the greatest Grand Master of the Order, the now sainted Lavallette, who said to proud Philip of Spain that the Cardinal's hat was an empty honor compared with the laurels he had won in the defeat of Solyman the Great, and so he declined it, with thanks. After viewing St. Elmo, and its chapels and tombs, the Knights will be taken to Rhodes, where their first Great Grand Master, St. John, the Evangelist, is supposed to have presided over the Order, and was succeeded by the noble and good St. George. Thence the Knights will proceed to Palestine, visiting Joppa and Jerusalem. Here, under the guidance of Captain Warren, they will investigate the wonderful Masonic discoveriey recently made by that officer in the excavations about the site of the ancient second temple. They will also visit the holy sepulchre, now the property of a christian prince, and a Grand Master of the Order of Knights Templar in one of the European States. While at Jerusalem it is not unlikely that they will witness the reception of the Czar of Russia, who this summer will make a pilgrimage to the same shrine, accompanied by many of the most prominent Knights Templar of Europe.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Appeal of the Temperance Men Quashed—Decision of the Court.

On Saturday the Court of Quarter Sessions was crowded to hear the issue between the saloon keepers and the Temperance men.

Judge Collier read an opinion on a motion to quash the appeal of Joseph Dilworth from the action of the Board of Licenses of Allegheny county, in granting licenses to William Berdett, Wm. Glitsch and others.

The opinion of Judge Collier first recapitulates the several preliminary measures which resulted in the act of March, 1867, by which the judges of the court of quarter sessions were relieved of the granting of licenses, and the county commissioners of the county appointed the license board, *"with all the authority to grant or refuse licenses heretofore vested* in the judges of the court of quarter sessions." The court says:

It is contended that the act takes away the right of appeal from the action of the county commissioners in granting a license. Is this so? Do we as a court, in deciding exceptions on an appeal, grant or refuse the license upon which the appeal is taken? If we *do*, we do what the act says was taken from us and vested in the commissioners; the words of the act are "With all the authority to grant or refuse licenses heretofore vested in the judges of the court of quarter sessions."

This view is strengthened by the direction in the preceding sections of the act to the commissioners as a board of licensers. This section reads thus: "And if an appeal shall be obtained they shall return from the application already made such as may be most meritorious."

We are therefore of the opinion that in sustaining exceptions on an appeal, the act requires us to refuse the license, and as the act of 1867 vested all authority we had as court of quarter sessions as to granting or refusing licenses, in the county commissioners that we have no jurisdiction.

This view of the law renders its unnecessary to consider whether the right of appeal was charged in the general powers of the court under the geneaal license law of 1856, or whether an appeal would be from the judges of the court of review, or whether the act of appeal was repealed by the last section of the act of 1867.

We are of the opinion that the appeals may be quashed.

Appeals quashed *per curiam*.

All similar appeals of course fall with this decision.

PEOPLE'S RAILWAY.

The Narrow Gauge Road to Economy—Meeting on Saturday at Sewickley—The European Plan Discussed—Subscriptions Limited to Five Thousand Dollars—Monopolists Repudiated.

On Saturday evening at half-past seven o'clock a meeting was held at the School House in Sewickley to devise means to construct the narrow gauge road from Pittsburgh to Economy. Hon. Deacon White was called to the chair and Mr. Balwin made Secretary.

Mr. White made a few remarks stating that a bill for the construction of this road was presensed to the Legislature at its late session but was defeated by the Pennsylvania Railroad. But nevertheless, there are splendid Railroad laws in Pennsylvania. In 1845 there was granted a free railroad law, granting privileges to companies to construct a railroad, provided they raised the amount of $10,000 a mile. He further says that he cannot find any law in regard to gauge. They can build a road with any gauge they please. Almost all roads in this State were built in the same way. Scientific men assert that narrow gauge roads are the best, better than the Pa. Central or Erie Railroads. They carry freight and passengers at less rates. Roads of this gauge are constructed in several parts of the Country. He suggested the appointment of commissioners and of having one-tenth of the subscribed stock paid in. This would be equivalent to a charter from the Legislature. Subscriptions must be in legal form. Col. McKelvy stated that Engineer Taylor was present and upon his motion Mr. Taylor was requested to address the meeting.

Mr. Taylor said he had been over the road and that several bridges of from one hundred to two hundred feet would be necessary. A tressle work of three hundred feet between Agnew and Glendale, some tunneling near Woods Run to Pleasant Valley. The distance from Sewickley to Pleasant Valley Railway was from nine to ten miles. This would shorten the road from two and a half to three miles. In the aggregate he thought a double track road bed could be constructed for twelve hundred dollars per mile.

Mr. Columbus Coleman next addressed the meeting, and asked what benefit the road would be to the people of that vicinity? He felt sure that a trip could b made for twenty cents. He desired to be cut himself and his fellow men. He then read extracts from several scientific papers in which it was stated that tho age of narrow guage is rappidly approaching. There are roads constructed near Zanesville, Ohio, in Mississippi and also in Canada. There is one 120 miles long, at a cost of $14,000 to $15,000 per mile—less than one-half of wide guage roads. It is strange that Americans should be so slow in adopting the system which has been approved and carried out by the best engineers in Europe and Asia. The total amount for the running stock of two trains would amount to $27,000; $16,000 a mile would cover all the expenses. He hoped that everybody would take stock. If the people of Sewickley will not avail themselves of the opportunity they deserve to be eternally held by the throat by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pennsylvania Central.

The following Commissioners were appointed:

John Birmingham, Robert Davis, Thos. Shields. Dr. John Dickson, Wm. Walker, J. W. S. White, Wm. Henricy, Columbus Coleman, Wm. Roseburg, George W Smith, John K. Wilson, Jacob Franz, Geo. Dalzell, Wm. Dilworth, John Irwin and H. P. Muller.

The Chairman stated that whatever is to be done should be done quickly, as the Legislature intended next session to pass a grade bill.

Mr. Koerten made a motion that the Commissioners be instructed to receive no subscription above $5000. Dr. Woods thought we should not go so fast; or the people living on the road would be of opinion that Sewickley people would monopolize the whole affair.

Col. McKelvy remarked that we must build a first rate road. The road shall be the people's road. Every man, woman or child should be interested in it.

Mr. White stated that none but stockholders have a right to vote. Stockholders control the road.

Mr. Koerten wants to bind the conscience of the Commissioners, and don't want the management in the hands of eight or ten. The motion to accept no stock above $5000 was carried.

The name of the road was then discussed.

Col. McKelvy suggested Pittsburgh and Economy narrow gauge Railroad.

Mr. Coleman suggested Pittsburgh, New Orleans and St. Louis Railroad.

Dr. Woods suggested the People's Railway. Mr. Koether, Pittsburgh and Ohio. Mr. Wiley the narrow guage railroad. The last name was adopted.

The writer was of the opinion that the name should be Pittsburgh and Duluth, to which, however, he gave no explanation. The reason he assigns is that there is no doubt that Duluth will one day be the centre of civilization on this continent.

Some gentleman remarked that Mr. Henricy, of Economy, (the Philistine) being opposed to the road, had said that a road was not needed.

Several other gentlemen made some remarks, and were of the opinion that a road could be built in spite of the Economites. They should be left out in the cold.

Mr. Bobyer suggested that the road should terminate at Big Sewickley Creek.

Nathan McCrum was added to the Commissioners.

Mr. McKnight wishes everything left to the Commissioners. They will be alone competent to act in regard to the railroad.

Mr. Koethen made some stirring remarks, and is anxious to strike the iron while it is hot. The object is to gain time and push the matter through before the meeting of next Legislature.

Mr. Roseling suggested that another meeting would be held next Thursday evening in Bellevue, at half-past seven.

The people around there feel a great interest in the construction of the road, and a large attendance is expected.

The meeting then adjourned till Thursday evening next.

The utmost good feeling prevailed, and it is to be hoped that if the road is contructed, it will be for the benefit of the people.

R.

Estey & Co., Cottage Organs Triumphant!

A decision has been rendered by Judge Blatchford, of the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, sustaining the claim of the above firm in their exclusive right and title to the Patent Fan Tremolo as used in the Estey Cottage Organ, and decreeing a perpetual injunction against Burdett, Shoringer, and others from using the same. The justly celebrated Estey Organs have more valuable improvements—more volume, and a finer quality of tone than any other Reed Organ made Those about to purchase should not fail to call on the General Agents, Barr & Knake, Piano and Organ dealers, No. 12 Sixth street.

j2:dw2t.

TERRIBLE DEATH.

A Man Killed in the Metal Yard of the P. R. R. Company.

Yesterday evening about half past eight o'clock, a man who seems to be unknown hereabouts, met with a sad and sudden death in the metal yard of the Penusylvania railroad near the Union Depot, by some of the trucks of a baggage train. It seems that the unfortunate man had been in the American House about five o'clock, in a half intoxicated condition, and appeared to be deaf and dumb, but those who saw him are of opinion that he was only attempting to impose upon the public, and that he had really the use of his tongue if he wished to employ it. He appeared to be in a miserably indigent condition, and got something to eat. In a little while he went out. A short time afterwards the baggage train with an engine, backed in to the yard to attach two or three trucks that had been standing during the afternoon at the head of the yard, contiguous to Seventh street. The train after having taken up the trucks was moving slowly out of the yard when some one shouted at the engine driver to haul up, which he did instantly. The party who shouted had observed the man being dragged some distance along beneath the trucks. How he had got there no one could tell, for he was not seen by anybody after he left the house till the time of the fatal occurrence. It appears, however, that he had set down beside, or underneath the cars to eat some bread and beef which was given him, as a portion of lunch was found lying at the place. He was a man about forty years of age. He had a paper with him which stated that he was an Englishman, deaf and dumb, and trying to make his way out West, and appealing to the charity of those whom he might meet, but the parties who saw the petition seemed to have the impression that it was an imposition.

The unhappy man's head and face are terribly lacerated; one-half of the head being almost entirely cut off.

The Coroner was summoned and was immediately in attendance. He will hold an inquest on the body of the deceased at five o'clock this evening.

It is proper to state that no blame can attach to the employees of the Company as it was quite unlikely that any person would have placed himself in such a position. Our reporter was informed that this is the first accident which has occurred in or about this yard for the past four or five years.

Mortuary Report.

Weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the the week ending June 4, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Drowning, 1; Apoplexy, cerebral, 2; Softening of Brain, 1; Bronchitis, 2; Cholera, infantum, 2; Consumption, 1; Convulsions, 4; Delirium Tremens, 3; Diarrhœa, 2; Disease of the Liver, 1; Dropsey, general, 1; Fever, scarlet, 3; Fever, typhoid, 2; Gangrene, dry, 1; Inflammation of Brain and Meningitis, 2; Inflamnation of Lungs, 2; Inflammation of Womb, 1; Intemperance, 1; Marasmus, 1; Old Age, 1; Premature Birth, 2; Small Pox, 3; Syphilis, 1; Worms, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Still Births, 3.

Of the above there were:

Under 1 year	19	From 30 to 40	2
From 1 to 2	5	From 40 to 50	6
From 2 to 5	3	From 50 to 60	0
From 5 to 10	2	From 60 to 70	1
From 10 to 15	3	From 70 to 80	0
From 15 to 20	0	From 80 to 90	2
From 20 to 30	2	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 25; females, 20; white, 43; colored, 2; total, 45.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS,
Health Physician.

Hall's Hair Renewer.

A VOICE FROM SWEDEN.—*American Chemists and their Production appreciated by the Professors at the celebrated Universities in Sweden.*—Mr. Sachs, Sir,—At your request, I have tested Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, in my practice at the "Seraflmer Hospital," and can say, it will restore grey hair to its original color. It is entirely harmless, and is a valuable remedy to use in such cases.

P. H. MALMSTEN,
Professor of Chemistry and Medicine.
STOCKHOLM, July 6, 1868.

From the highest medical authority in Sweden.—As I have had occasion to see several persons, who, for some time, have used Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and know that it has restored the original color of the hair, as well as being efficient in removing the itching and dandruff that accompanies the falling off of the hair, I consider it my duty to acknowledge the same to Mr. Sache.

VINCENT LUNDBERG,
Physician-in-chief to the King, and preserver of his life.
STOCKHOLM, July 7, 1868.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm

Will make a lady of 25 look as if she were but 18. It gives the complexion a lively, pearl-like appearance, exceedingly beautiful and perfectly natural. It removes Pimples, Sunburn, Moth-patches, Ringmarks, Sallowness, &c., and in a very few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Any lady who wishes to be pleased with herself and to please others will certainly use this article. Then dress your hair with Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect. The Kathairon stimulates the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out and turning gray, and is the best hair dressing in the world. All druggists keep these articles. jun10.4tw

GIFT, GIFT, GIFT—

GIFT, GIFT, GIFT,
GIFT, GIFT, GIFT,

The best Gift to present to a sick friend, whom you know to be deceived by Quacks, is to send him a package of the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

It will cure in from two to four days. It will save exposure and perhaps life. Sold in Pittsburgh.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

It cures Scrofula.
It cures Ulcers and Sores.
It cures Tetters, Scales and Boils.
It cures ulceration of the Kidneys.
It cures Female Weakness.
It cures Syphillis, and all
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,
In any manner, shape or form in which it may exhibit itself.

The genuine preparation is sold by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Special Agent,
64 Market Street.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continue to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PIANOS & ORGANS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
BRADBURY,
SCHOMACKER,
AMERICAN PIANOS.
And the Celebrated
Estey Cottage Organ,
Superior to all others in quality of tone and durability.
Sheet Music, Books, and Musical Merchandise always on hand at Eastern Cash prices.
BARR & KNAKE,
12 Sixth (Late St. Clair) Street.
pr7: d&w

1,003 GIFTS—GRAND GIFT Concert and distribution for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity, New York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington. To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. A. Pleasanton Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Wednesday, July 27th, 1871, positively

The following gifts will be awarded the successful ticket holders by the Commissioners: 4 story brick house, 66 N. Calvert St. Baltimore, $25,000; 2,000 acres timber land, in Washington Co., Md., with three dwellings and saw mill, lying on Ches. & Ohio Canal, $20,000; 3 story brick house, 102 Bolton St., Balto., $5,500; 2-story brick house, 200 Conway St., Balto., $7,500; 1 fine residence near Govanstown, 3 miles from Balto., on Passenger R. W., $12,000; 1 fine residence near Govanstown, same location, $9,000; 1 find residence near Govanstown, same location, $8,500; 1 fine residence near Govanstown, same location, $7,500; 7 lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each, $17,500; 900 Cash Gifts; $20,000 bonds, Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln County, Nebraska, 7 per cent. gold interest; $4,000 U. S. bonds, $10,000 N. C. bonds, 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Balto., 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Balto., 200 shares Northern Central R. R., 100 shares Erie R. R., 20 shares Balto. & Ohio R. R., 20 shares Phila. Wilmington & Balto. R. R. $2,000 Tickets only will be sold at $5 each, $5,000,000.

Hon. H. MCCULLOUGH, Elkton, Md. } Com'rs.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto., Md. }
Hon. J. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., Trustee.

REFERENCES:—Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Att'y. Gen'l, Baltimore.

On the day of the Concert the newspapers in Washington will announce the names of the gentlemen who will be present as a Committee of Citizens, by invitation, at the allotment of Gifts, and a week before that day, the time and place of the Concert and the names of the performers will be announced in the newspapers of Washington, New York and Baltimore. Deeds of the above Real Estate certified by counsel, in the hands of the Trustee. Tickets and Circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau St., New York.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
m9:d&w

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of ineffic'ent or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person, privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 320 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 320 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
An Old and Reliable Institution.
HARPER'S EDITION OF DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING
Used as a Text Book.
Penmanship.
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FACTS
FOR THE PEOPLE.

That Dr. GRIFFITH, from London, England, restores sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf; in fact, all diseases that flesh is heir to, yield to his treatment. "C" testimonials in office. Cures guaranteed or no pay. Permanently located at

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WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $200. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. c15:1y

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep18:81w-z.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

We will pay agents a salary of $20 per week and xpenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

AGENTS WANTED FOR J. T. HEADLEY'S NEW ILLUSTRATED BIBLICAL WORK, written in the author's happiest style, and surpassing his former works, which have sold by the 100,000, with original steel engravings from designs by our artist, who has spent three years in Bible lands.

Also for Dr. Beard's HOME PHYSICIAN, the New Handy Book of Family Medicine. Its value is attested by thousands who have saved money, health and life; and for Geo ge E. Waring's NEW BOOK FOR FARMERS, Young and Old. These are grand books for agents, by our best and most reliable authors. Send stamp for illustrated circular. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, 654 Broadway, N. Y. may29:eod2d&2w

TO FRIENDS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The friends of soldiers who enlisted from Allegheny county (whether in Pennsylvania or other State regiments) who were killed in the late war, or who died from wounds received, or disease contracted in war, are requested to send their names, company and regiment to which attached, and date of death, to A. L. PEARSON,
may20:3td2w 66 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,
Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS. Recommends itself.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Renews the Hair to its Original Color When Gray.
Renews the Nutritive Matter which Nourishes the Hair.
Renews the Growth of the Hair When Bald.
Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness. Beautiful Hair Dressing. One Bottle shows its effects. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
mar27:eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations must have extraordinary virtues Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, which have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed those dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, which is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords in sudden attacks, and by its timely use.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
And sold by Druggists all round the world.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
Wholesale Agents.

Knox Fruit Farm

AND NURSERIES.

BEDDING PLANTS.

We invite the attention of all persons who wish to ornament their grounds to our immense stock of

ROSES, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS,
Heliotropes, Pelargoniums, Etc.

We have perhaps the most complete assortment in this market. We shall be glad to have parties visit our GREENHOUSES, situated TWO miles from the city on the Brownsville Pike.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox,
OFFICE, 137 LIBERTY STREET.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.
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AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate
And Tinned Slating Nails,
COR. 11TH AND LIBERTY STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of John Johnston, deceased, late of Wilkins township, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment, and all those having claims against the same, will present them duly probated for settlement to the subscribers at the late residence of the deceased, on the Northern Turnpike, Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pa.
C. B. JOHNSTON,
B. H. JOHNSTON,
my19:6tw Executors.

DR. A. G. WALTER,
NOS. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH,
Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock, p..

A VOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
d-24:1f 78 Nassau street, New York City

AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH by the AMERICAN KNIT TINMACHIN Co., Boston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo. ap8:mw

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.
SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT
Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent expel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark bilious or fatty appearance, and in those and all cases, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the small of the back, and along the Loins In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY-RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, though the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Diseased Loss and Decay cost of this* by the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the pavsence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

Then the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which he growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS: as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1870.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application is from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called, —if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER.

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pa will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZ
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

The application of the READY RELIEF to the parter parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will affo ease and comfort.

**20 DRO

OHIO.

M'COOK AND HUNT.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

GOV. GEO. H. PENDLETON PRESIDES.

EXCELLENT NOMINATIONS!

FULL TEXT OF THE PLATFORM.

GEN. GEORGE W. M'COOK FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. S. F. HUNT FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

[Special Telegram to THE POST.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.—At ten o'clock this morning the State Convention met at the Opera House. Several thousand people could not gain admission. Every county was represented.

Temporary Organization.

Hon. J. Frank McKinney, of the Fourth District, was chosen temporary Chairman.

Vice President and a Secretary from each Congressional district was chosen; the Secretary then called the roll of delegates by counties, when all the counties responded.

Committee on Resolutions.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: First District, Wm. M. Ramsey; Second, M. W. Oliver; Third, C. L. Vallandigham; Fourth, Charles Hawkins; Fifth, C. M. Lampton; Sixth, C. A. White; Seventh, J. E. Waight; Eighth, D. Vanvleet; Ninth, F. F. Dickenson; Tenth, F. H. Hurd; Eleventh, George A. Adler; Twelfth, A. Meyo; Thirteenth, G. Morgan; Fourteenth, D. S. Uhl; Fifteenth, W. R. Golden; Sixteenth, J. M. Gregg; Seventeenth, W. Worley; Eighteenth, W. W. Armstrong; Nineteenth, I. Odell.

After the appointment of other committees the Convention took a recess.

Permanent Organization.

The committee on permanent organization made its report immediately after dinner.

Hon. George H. Pendleton was chosen President of the Convention; his selection was received with applause. He made a short speech, accepting the position, and thanked the Convention for the honor.

The Platform.

Hon. George Morgan submitted the following as the report of seventeen out of the seventeen members of the Committee, and moved their adoption by the Convention:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Ohio.—

1st, That, denouncing the extraordinary means by which they were brought into power, we recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments, in fact, to the Constitution, recently declared adopted, and that the same as no longer political issues before the country.

2d. We demand that the rule of strict construction as proclaimed by the Democratic father, accepted by the statesmen of both parties previous to the war, and embodied in the Tenth amendment to the Constitution be vigorously applied now to the Constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, and insist that these amendments shall not be held to have in any respect altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government, but only have enlarged powers delegated to it, to that extent and no more, to have secured the reserved rights of the States, and that as thus construed, the Democratic party pledges itself to the full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it now is, and to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color or condition.

That the absolute equality of each and every State within the union is a fundamental principle of the Federal government.

That we will always cherish and defend the American system of State and local government for state and local purposes and a general government for general government only, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization and consolidation of power in the hands of the general government, and the more especially when such attempts are in the form of usurpation by any department of the government, and further that we adhere firmly to the principle of maintaining perfect independence between the three coinate departments of the government—The Legislature, the Executive and the Judicial—condemning all encroachments by one upon the functions of the others.

While the fundamental law as existed in the Constitution is necessarily permanent until abrogated as prescribed by that instrument, all legislation is, in its nature and purpose, temporary and subject to change, modification or repeal when will of a majority of the people, expressed through the law-making power, and at the pretense that one act of Congress [not executed spent—telegraphic error.—ED.] or any legislative policy of a former is an absolute finality is totally inconsistent with the whole theory of Republican government, and that it is the unquestionable right of the people of themselves and through their representatives at each successive election and in each successive Congress to judge of what legislation is necessary and proper or appropriate to carry into execution and enforce the constitutional powers, rights and duties of the Federal Government.

That as an instance of eminently appropriate legislation under the Fourteenth Amendment, we demand now of Congress universal amnesty.

That while we denounce all riotous combinations and conspiracies against the law to disturb the peace in the South anywhere, and demand of all good citizens their utmost influence to put all such down, we also denounce the act commonly known as the Ku Klux bill extending by its provisions to every State as enacted for no other purpose than to complete the centralization of all powers in the hands of the general government, establish a military despotism and thus perpetuate the present administration without regard to the will of the people, and as not only utterly inconsistent with the whole theory and character of the Federal Government, and revolutionary and dangerous in their character, but in direct conflict with the spirit and letter of the Constitution, including the amendment which they pretend to enforce.

8th. That holding still to the good old Democratic doctrine of annexation or acquisitions of territory, we are yet totally opposed to the scheme of President Grant to acquire San Domingo as a job and by the means and for the purposes evidently intended.

9th. That we are are in favor of a strictly revenue tariff, conformed to the theory and principles of all other just and wise tax laws, and opposed to the protective theory so called.

10th. That the profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade every department of the Federal Government; the sacrifice of the interests of labor to aggrandize a handful of aristocrats; the wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage in the public lands, which have been made a gift to railroads and other monopolies; the payment of more than twenty-four millions premium during the administration of President Grant in Government bonds payable at par; the maintenance at an annual cost to the people of nearly $30,000,000 of an unconstitutional oppression and extortionate system of banking; whereby money is made scarce and interest high in abuses which call for wise and thorough remedies.

11th. That we are in favor of strict economy, of a large reduction in the expenditures of the federal and State government, of the civil service reform, of the collection of internal revenue by the State authorities and thereby a return to honest labor of the myriads of tax gatherers who afflict our land and eat up its substance, and of the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people.

12th. That while we regret repudiation, we equally regret the proposition to pay the bondholders more than the contract with them demands; that if the bondholders have rights, so have the tax payers, and we insist upon justice being done to both; that the creditor is entitled to be paid in the same currency he loaned to the government; that when he loaned greenbacks he should be paid in greenbacks, unless the contract otherwise provides, and when he loaned gold he should be paid in gold; that to guard against too great an expansion greenbacks should be made convertible into three per cent. bonds at the option of the note holders, said bonds to be redeemed in greenbacks on demand; that the true method of returning to specie payment is to make custom dues payable in legal tender currency, whether paper money or gold; that such a policy would secure a uniform currency, stop gambling in gold, and thereby elevate the credit of the Government.

13th. That with the watchword of reform we confidently go to the country; that we believe the great body of the people are the same; that without regard to past political associations they are the friends of free government; that they are equally honest, brave and patriotic, and we appeal to them as to our countrymen to aid us to obtain relief from the grievous abuses which wrongs and oppresses every one except the doers and oppressors themselves.

14th. Upon State issues we resolve that we are in favor of calling a convention, as provided for by article sixteen, section three of the State Constitution.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who stood by Gen. Morgan's side during the reading of the resolutions, seconded the motion for their adoption.

Frank H. Hurd, on behalf of the other two members of the committee, moved to strike out the first two resolutions of the majority report, and insert the following in their stead:

That the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, having been made parts of the Constitution by violence and fraud, are revolutionary and void.

The motion was lost.—Yeas, 169; nays, 296.

The majority report was then adopted—Yes, 365; nays, 139.

The Ballot.

At four o'clock the balloting for Governor commenced.

The names of Generals McCook, Ewing and Ward were placed in nomination.

Mr. Groesbeck was also nominated.

FIRST BALLOT.

McCook	197	Ewing	177
Ward	77	Groesbeck	1

No decision.

SECOND BALLOT.

McCook	254	Ewing	191
Ward	9	Groesbeck	1

Necessary to a choice 229.

Gen. McCook Nominated for Governor.

Mr. Pendleton announced the nomination of Gen. McCook amid deafening applause.

On motion of Gen. Newton Sleich, Gen. McCook's nomination was made unanimous with thunders of applause.

Hon. S. F. Hunt for Lieutenant Governor.

Hon. S. F. Hunt, of Hamilton, made a handsome speech declining the nomination for Lieut. Governor. His declination was not accepted. He was nominated by a vote of 228 to 196 for Mr. Houck of Montgomery county.

Gen. McCook's Speech.

Gen. McCook was loudly called for and responded in a speech accepting the nomination and endorsing the platform.

At 7 o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock at Wagner Hall, to complete the nominations.

[By Associated Press.]

Other State Officers Nominated.

COLUMBUS, O., June 1.—At midnight the Democratic Convention is still in session.

Wallace, of Clarke, has been nominated for Attorney General; Col. R. Cockerill, of Adams, for Auditor of State; Dr. Bruehl, of Hamilton, for State Treasurer; Geo. W. Geddes, of Richland, for Supreme Judge, and Arthur Hughes, of Cuyahoga, for member of the Board of Public Works.

Nominations are yet to be made for School Commissioners, and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Decrease During May, $4,439,358—Decrease Since March 1st, 1869, $226,329,075.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Following is an abstract of the public debt statement for the month of May:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,804,128,730
Accrued interest	38,992,617
Debt bearing currency interest	48,123,000
Interest	350,772
Matured debt	1,998,002
Interest	307,128
Bearing no interest	413,816,985
Unclaimed interest	12,912
Total debt	$2,359,067,717
Interest	38,672,430
Coin in Treasury	89,744,375
Currency in Treasury	8,861,588
Debt less cash in the Treasury	2,260,134,184
Decrease during May	4,439,358
Decrease since March 1st, 1871	21,574,692
Decrease since March 1st, 1869	227,329,075

REV. CHENEY.

Letters of Sympathy—The Future of Christ Church in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Rev. Mr. Cheney has received a letter signed by a large number of Episcopal clergymen, and laymen in various parts of the United States assuring him of their sympathy and their undiminished affections and respect. They say: "We believe that determination to teach nothing but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and approved by scripture, while faithfully adhering to the ends and articles of faith established by the Church is consistent with truth to the Church and is demanded by the views of ordination and when leading to such action as that with which you have been charged. Accordingly, we maintain your right to such decision and action as that for which you have been punished by an ecclesiastical right, which many others of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church experiencing similar difficulty have habitually exercised. We feel that it would indeed be a sad day for the Protestant Episcopal Church if it should authoritatively declare that a verbal deviation from its proscription on the part of those who are true to its formulae and faith is to be tolerated under any stress of conscience or circumstances of expediency whatever." Among the Ulrical signers of the letter are Stephen Tyng, Jr., John Cotton Smith, Wm. S. Sabine of New York, Herman Dyer, Secretary of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, R. C. Mattock, Secretary of the Evangelical Education Society, Charles W. Quick, editor of the *Episcopal*, John Stone, Professor of the Theological Seminary of Massachusetts, J. J. McElheny, Sherlock A. Bronson, A. Blake and Morris A. Tyng, Professor of the Theological Seminary of Ohio. The total number of clerical signers numbers sixty-three. Among the laymen are Hon. Columbus Peland of Washington, Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, Stewart Brown of New York, Ex-Governors Olden and Remington of New Jersey. Rev. Stephen A. Tyng of New York, officiates for Mr. Cheney tomorrow. It is said there are members of Mr. Cheney's congregation who disapprove of his conducting church service and if he continues steps will be taken in the civil court to compel the use of the Protestant Episcopal service by a minister in good standing. It is also hinted that Bishop White will take some legal action to continue to use Christ Church in the Episcopal diocese and compel Mr. Cheney to abandon its pulpit. The value of the property is $90,000. In the event of the Bishop obtaining possession of Christ Church property and thus assuming control of its pulpit, Mr. Cheney will, it is understood, preach in this city independent of any church organization. He has been offered the use of many Eastern pulpits.

ULYSSES INTERVIEWED.

What the Great Smoker Thinks of the Treaty of Washington, of Secretary Fish and of Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The reporter of a morning paper yesterday interviewed President Grant at Long Branch. The President said: "There is a good deal of misapprehension on both sides of the water, concerning the treaty of Washington. It is thought by many that it was rushed through and acted upon without proper consideration on the part of both governments. The facts are that every article of the treaty was submitted to me after it was adopted by the Commission and approved by me, and that each article was in the same way submitted to the British Cabinet and approved by the Minister of the Crown at once. The English Commissioners spent a good deal of money telegraphing the sections of the treaty. The Queen of England pledged her signature beforehand. I, therefore, regard the treaty as practically ratified. There will be pecuniary considerations of the Commission. Measures will have to be adopted on both sides of the water to carry out the provisions of the treaty. Our House of Representatives will, I feel certain, act wisely in the matter. The treaty must be ratified and made a law of both nations. It is necessary. The necessity is immediate. As far as we are concerned we would like to have better terms, but there were two parties to the bargain. If I had it all my own way I think I could make it more favorable to us. The point aimed at was not merely pecuniary satisfaction for war losses by the Alabama and other cruisers from British points, but the settlement of irritating and disturbing questions likely any day to bring the two nations into armed conflict. My aim was by this treaty to secure peace through justice, and I believe I have succeeded. No apprehension need be felt as to the course of the British people. I would regard it as an act of bad faith on their part to neglect the treaty after its almost unanimous acceptance by our Senate. The English must prefer a fair settlement of our differences with them, for which this treaty provides, than to nurse the curse of war. Settlement or war were the alternatives. The final ratification will be a blessing to both countries."

In regard to the points of Fish leaving the Cabinet, the President said: "Fish will not leave the Cabinet or resign the seals of the State Department with my consent, while I am President. He has been faithful, patriotic and diligent. I should be grieved if he resigned. But he won't resign."

"Now as to Cuba. There has been no discussion at the Cabinet in reference to Cuban affairs of late. The policy of the administration is unchanged, and in regard to Cuba we are mindful of our obligations to friendly nations while careful of our rights. The United States will not be unjust while I am President. We will do as we would wish to be done by. The condition of affairs in Cuba does not seem to me or to Fish to demand action on our part. Time heals more wounds than medicine, and patience is a very goodspecific."

BOSTON, June 5.—The Indian visitors called on the Mayor to-day at City Hall, and subsequently were treated to a harbor boat excursion.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—Byron A. Squieras, an old telegrapher, and formerly Superintendent of the Pacific and Atlantic Line, from St Louis to St. Paul, fell from a train on the Northern Pacific Road last Friday, and was fatally injured.

CAIRO, June 5.—John W. Haley, on trial at Madison City, for the murder of Harrington, at Metropolis, last spring, was today sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

BOSTON, June 5.—A divorce fraud is before the Courts in which it is alleged that Samuel C. Jacques, recently granted a divorce from his wife, on a charge of adultery, achieved his object by inducing a woman to personate Mrs. Jacques, and who was served with the legal papers, his wife not being notified. George H. Holden is under arrest as a party to the fraud. Jacques, the husband, has absconded.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Future of the Country—The Press Divided in Sentiment—Cessation of Executions.

PARIS, June 1.—The French journals are generally divided in sentiment as to the future of the country. The *Opinione Bien Publique*, *Politique*, *Seicle* and *Constitutionnel* favor a continuance of the Republic. The *Temps Nationale* and *Patrie* are very guarded in their comments upon the situation. The *Opinione* thinks that the withdrawal of Thiers would be equivalent to revolution. The *Seicle* says Thiers is as energetic against the Bonapartists as the Reds. The *Figaro* favors a monarchy.

Marshall MacMahon's authorization is required for the opening of theatres.

The sale of newspapers on the streets is prohibited. The *Seicle* was seized this morning.

The executions have ceased. The Parisians are now on trial at Versailles.

The barricades in Paris number four hundred.

Waning Popularity of Versailles—Business Looking Up—Jules Favre Resigned.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Times'* special from Paris says: The Versailles troops are not now so popular as when they entered Paris, because of the severe measures taken by them against the population.

Large numbers of Frenchmen and foreigners are returning to Paris to resume their commercial and manufacturing operations.

A dispatch from St. Denis to-day says: Two regiments of Guards have returned to Germany. Their places are supplied with other troops.

The *Standard* contains a dispatch from Versailles announcing the resignation of Favre.

Two more members of the Commune, Fankill and Fontaine have been arrested.

The Marquis De Gabriac goes to Berlin on the 3d inst., as French Ambassador.

Interdiction upon the ingress to and egress from Paris, is to be removed from the 3d instant.

Prince Napoleon Calls for a Plebiscite—General Leflo.

LONDON, June 1.—Prince Napoleon has written a letter to Favre censuring the men who proclaimed the decheance of the Emperor, and formed the government of the fourth of September last, and demanding of the existing authorities a plebiscite for the determination of the future of France.

It is now positively announced that General Leflo will go to St. Petersburg in the capacity of French Ambassador.

The Country's Future.

VERSAILLES, June 2.—The question of the validity of the election of Prince De Joinville and Duke D'Aumale will be discussed on Monday next in the Assembly, when it is probable a fusion of the two branches of the House of Bourbon will be announced

Thiers to Orleans—The Bank of France.

PARIS, June 2.—The Paris *Journal* considers the appointment of M. Lefranc to the Ministry of the Seine, to be a reply from Thiers to the intrigues of the Orleanists.

A letter from the sub-Governor of the Bank of France, states that he was ordered to advance certain sums of money to the Commune. No armed force, however, entered the Bank and none of its securities were destroyed, thanks to the courage of the members of the Commune remaining in Paris, of the employees of the Bank and of M. Beslay member of the Commune.

(Special to N. Y. World.)

Real Leaders of the Commune—All Active Yet.

PARIS, June 2.—It has been discovered that the real leaders of the Commune were Karl Marax, Jacobi, Blanqui, Tonatichin and Diebuck Idea. The burning of Paris originated with Jacobi and Nonatichin. Papers have been siezed which show that these men are in London, and are now planning new schemes designing to make Lyons, Marseilles, Madrid, Turin, Rome, Naples, Vienna, Moscow and Berlin scenes of conflagrations. Rossel and Auriel are both concealed in Londou. Assassinations continue.

Indemnity Paid—The Reds.

LONDON, June 2.—A dispatch from Havre yesterday says that eight millions of francs heve been paid to the Germans for the maintenance of their army while in the vicinity of Paris.

Insurgent prisoners are arriving at St. Ouen.

Henry Rochefort is to be tried by a military commission to-morrow on a charge of inciting civil war and pillage.

The search for concealed arms continues in Paris, and is of the strictest character.

Restoring Order—Disinfectants—Tone of the Press.

PARIS, June 2.—Entry and exit will be free on Saturday for foreigners on the identification on their powers.

Active measures are now in progress for disinfecting the city. Many shops are yet closed.

The *Journal des Debats* says: The men of the 4th of September have outlived their time.

The other papers support Thiers and the Republic, protest against the monarchical intrigues, and demand the transfer of the Assembly to Paris.

The *Gaulois* says Paris must submit to the will of France.

Imprisoning Communists at the Hulks.

PARIS, June 2.—Ten thousand Communists will be imprisoned at the hulks at Cherbourg, six hundred have already arrived at that port.

The *Siecle* advocates the extensive decentralization of the administration. The *Journal des Debats* expresses its astonishment at the persistency of the assembly in holding aloof from Paris.

Bourbon Stock Looking Up.

VERSAILLES, June 2.—In the Assembly to-day Brunet moved the abrogation of the laws of proscription, as incompatible with Republicanism, and subservient only to dynasties, passions and hatreds. The urgency of the motion was voted. Several members of the right moved the abrogation of the laws specially directed against the Bourbons. One of the deputies speaking in support of the motion, confirmed the report of the fusion of the two branches of the House of Bourbons. A resolution of urgency was adopted.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons last night Viscount Enfield stated that the Government could not receive Mr. Stuart as Minister from Paraguay because he was a British subject.

A motion to abolish the office of Lord of the Privy Seal was lost.

FRANCE.

Paris—Reimbursing Thiers.

PARIS, June 3.—The theatres have been authorized to reopen, but the cafes and chantants are still under restriction.

The Versailles Assembly has voted 1,053,000 francs for the purpose of rebuilding the house of M. Thiers.

Funeral of the Archbishop of Paris—Startling Revelations.

VERSAILLES, June 4.—Archbishop Darboy will be buried on Wednesday. On that day the Assembly will suspend its sessions. The insurgent who commanded the shooting of the Archbishop, has been discovered through his own boasting.

Another notable insurgent boasts that the burning of Paris will be considered insignificant, when the London docks with all their wealth are consumed as a grand lesson to the middle classes of Europe. London, Liverpool and Bristol will, it is said, be the next scene of secret operations Papers have been discovered which show that the operations of the Communists were directed from London.

Disappointed Sight-Seers—Subject of the Rights of Orleans Princes Postponed—Investigation into Acts of Recent Government Officials.

VERSAILLES, June 5.—The Assembly today presented an animated appearance. Many notables occupied seats on the floor, and the galleries were crowded with spectators in anticipation of a debate on the right of the Orleans princes to seats in the House. Among the distinguished persons present was Prince Metternich, and nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps.

M. Thiers rose to move the postponement of the discussion. He said he had passed hours in consultation with the members of the committee having in charge the subject which now engaged the attention of the Assembly. The Committee acknowledged to him that it was impossible for them to come to an agreement to-day, and had requested them not to hasten their deliberations. He stated that he was very unwell, and begged that the Assembly would consent to a postponement of the consideration of the grave questions at issue until Thursday.

The Committee, he said, favored a simultaneous decision on the verification of the elections of the Orleans Princes and the abrogation of the decree of exile against them.

The Assembly agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

The Committee, appointed to consider what action will be taken in regard to the acts of the recent government of France, reported in favor of an investigation into the administration of the government of national defense at Paris, Tours and Bordeaux, and of the government over which M. Thiers presided.

Telegraph lines will be in working order again by Saturday next.

Johnny Comes Marching Home.

PARIS, June 5.—The French soldiers are returning from imprisonment in Germany. They replace the Mobilized guards as fast as they arrive. In the colony of Algeria, none of the Mobile Guard will be retained under arms.

Patrolling—Address to the Pope—Attempted Mutiny Suppressed—Rumored Arrest of Pyat—Fire at Montmartre—Attempted Assassination of the German Prefect at Strasburg.

PARIS—Evening—June 5.—Belleville, La Villette and Montrouge are still patrolled day and night.

The Deputies in the Assembly from the Departments occupied by the German troops intend to move that the disquieting debate in regard to the position of the Orleans Princes be postponed until the conclusion of a loan and the payment of the war indemnity has freed the country from the Germans.

An address to the Pope is circulating in the provinces. It expresses a hope that regulated France will soon lend an avenging arm to the Holy Father. The document is freely signed.

The prisoners at Saint Sulpice endeavored on Sunday to get possession of some arms. The attempt was discovered and frustrated. Several soldiers, who abetted the prisoners, were arrested and immediately sent to Versailles.

There is a rumor which has not yet been confirmed that Felix Pyat was arrested in Paris to-day.

The Fedualist Lieutenant Colonel Boursier committed suicide to-day, just as he was about to be arrested.

There was a serious fire in the Montmartru quarter last night which is suspected to have been caused by petroleum bombs.

Arrests continue to be made in all parts of the city.

La Liberte has a report that an attempt has been made to assassinate the German Prefect of Strasburg, who was fired at from a revolver and wounded.

PERE HYACINTHE.

Causes of French Disaster and Communism—Union of Latin Races—What Should Be Done to Build Up France Socially.

PARIS, June 4.—A letter from Father Hyacinthe, in the *Gaulois*, acknowledges the sympathy Italy feels for Frnace, and advises the union of the Latin races, as the balance of Europe is menaced by the preponderance of the Germans and Sclaves. The acts of the Commune were the result of the negation of God by the people. The nineteenth century is the age of workingmen. The Second Empire treated social question in the spirit of the Cæsars instead of seeking to solve them by the dissemination of education. It moreover imposed prolonged celibacy on the soldiers, and legalized the prostitution of women. The Church also failed in its mission on these questions and thought too little of the instruction of its flock.

Father Hyacinthe concludes: "Paris is in ashes. Working people have no God or say it is impossible for them to believe in or love Him. Let the rulers, with a whole heart and brain, consider the problem and labor for the restoration of France to faith, prosperity and peace."

ENGLAND.

Canada and the Treaty—Health of Gladstone—South Wales Collieries—Saved.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Times* to-day in an editorial, while admitting that it is hard for the Canadians to yield their fisheries to Americans without the advantages of reciprocity in trade, expresses the earnest hope that Canada will loyally ratify the treaty of Washington.

Mr. Gladstone has been indisposed, but is now in better health.

The colliers of South Wales have resolved to strike unless they are conceded an advance of five per cent. in their wages.

Some specie and cotton have been saved from the wreck of the steamship Crescent City.

PORTUGAL.

Ministerial Troubles.

LISBON, June 2.—The discussion in the Cortes have shown that the Ministry is in the minority upon marine affairs. A dissolution has been ordered, and new elections will be held in July.

A CYCLONE.

Curious Phenomenon Near Mason City, Illinois.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A cyclone occurred near Mason City, Illinois, last Friday morning. An inky-hued cloud of smoke, like a column, was observed gathering near the earth's surface, on an open prairie, six miles from that place, and from this column soon shot out three narrow and spire like cloud-columns, which continued to ascend rapidly till they reached and seemed to attach themselves closely to a passing cloud above. This frightful apparition moved slowly towards Mason, but finally changed its course, much to the relief of the people of that place. A mile away from its track an odor much like that of burning sulphur was inhaled by some persons. A gentleman who stood out a hundred yards from the cyclone when it passed says that small flashes of electricity were constantly visible in the storm column passing from the earth to the cloud above, and that rapid popping and cracking reports were heard, reminding him most forcibly of an infantry regiment in battle firing their muskets as fast as possible. The pathway of the cyclone was nearly three miles in length, and from twenty to eighty feet in width, and on that pathway not a spear of grass, not a stock of corn or wheat, not a shrub, not a particle of vegetation was left alive for some distance. The earth was literally plowed up to the depth of six inches. The column of whirling air must have been intensly hot, as every green thing in its path was literally dried to a crisp. Another feature of the cyclone was, that while its rotary motion must have been of considerably great velocity, its progressive motion was not above the rate of six miles an hour, the outlines of its pathway were so well defined that five feet from the outer line of the total destruction of vegetation of every kind not a vestige of its effects could be seen. Fortunately no house stood in the tornado's line of march.

FLOOD IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Water Still Rising—Inhabitants Compelled to Flee Their Dwellings—Great Suffering Among the Poor—Active Measures for Their Relief—Interruption in Railroad Communication.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The flood is increasing. The water is up Canal street to Rampart street, with the exception of the neutral ground on Canal street, which is not entirely covered. East of Claiborne, there is an unbroken sheet of water from Villery street to Metairie Bridge and from the new to the old basin, an area of five or six square miles, including about three hundred thickly inhabited squares,

The sufferings of the inhabitants of this quarter, especially among the poorer classes, is very great. Thousands living in single story houses moved out, while most of those in two story houses have been compelled to move into the second stories. Back of Claiborne street on Canal there is an average depth of two feet of water. The city authorities seem to be doing all they can to alleviate the sufferings of the people. Every available boat and skiff has been brought into use, and policemen are moving in almost all directions, rendering such assistance as they can in moving those who are in danger and distributiug provisions to the needy. The damage by this overflow cannot be estimated. The shrubbery and gardens have all been ruined, houses damaged and property depreciated.

The overflow directly from the Lake in the Gentilly road quarter has caused a heavy loss in the destruction of many fine market gardens. The Milneburg and Ponchartrain Railroad, from Gentilly station, is still overflowed. The water in the lake is receding slowly. A train came through from Mobile yesterday on the Chattanooga Railroad. A passenger reports about five miles of the road under water. A passenger over the Jackson Railroad, who came in this morning, reports that the road is under water for seven miles north of Pass Mouchee.

Later Casualties.

The dead body of George A. Freeret, Vice President of the Union Bank, was found in the new canal this morning opposite Hagen avenue. He was last seen at the Half way house on Friday evening.

Joseph Frezard was found in the Canal street canal yesterday.

THE PITTSTON HORROR.

Condition of the Rescued Miners.

NEW YORK, June 1.—From a special dispatch it will be seen that the miners who were rescued alive at the West Pittston calamity are still suffering from the effects of the gas and smoke inhaled by them. The first man taken out of the pit on Sunday morning, Andrew Morgan, lies in a critical condition at his brother's. Robert, Thomas and William Small seem to have almost recovered their health, and are considered out of danger. John Price is recovering rapidly, being able to be removed to his own house in East Pittston. George Edwards has sugered great agony, but now seems to be slowly improving. Michael Cox is very low, and of his recovery there is some doubt. Anthony Ford is reported much better, and though very weak is moving about. Thomas Edward is fast regaining the use of his strength. Owen Martin is dead. James Jones, a lad about twelve years of age, who was supposed on Sunday to be sinking, is now improving, and is expected to recover. John Gribbs is extremely ill, though his physicians do not despair of saving his life. Thomas Savage is in a very low and dangerous condition, with a feeble pulse, and his recovery is doubtful. John Williams is in imminent danger; he has suffered an injury of a serious nature to the spinal column, though he may recover. Joseph Fell is low and is in equal danger. The correct number in the mine at the time the breaker was discovered to be on fire was sixty-nine. Twenty-two of these were taken out before the works burned down; seventeen were taken out of the pit dead; fourteen have died since, and the sixteen remaining are all doing well and will probably recover.

TWO SUICIDES.

MEMPHIS, June 5.—Fred M. Wilson, of St. Louis, committed suicide this morning at the Overton Hotel by taking morphine. Pecuniary embarrassment was the cause.

C. E. Cheirs, of the firm of Morton & Cheirs, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife at Lagrange, Tenn. He was for several years clerk of the Marshal House in this city. Cause unknown.

NASHVILLE, June 5.—Simon Cameron, Thos. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Columbus Delano, H. B. Plant, Horace Porter, private Secretary of President Grant, and W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, passed through this city to-day in a private car bound for Georgia.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Tuesday morning the delegates elected at the Saturday Republican Primary Meetings, assembled in convention at the Court House, promptly at ten o'clock. It was decidedly the liveliest scramble for the "loaves and fishes" made in this county for several years back.

SENATORIAL AND LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

The delegates elected to the Senatorial and Legislative Conventions assembled in the Criminal Court room, and at ten o'clock were organized by electing Joseph Dilworth temporary Chairman, and appointing Messrs. B. W. Morgan, W. H. Barker, R. S. McCall and George W. Atkinson as temporary Secretaries.

J. H. Stewart, Esq., was elected permanent Chairman, and C. Jeremy and A. Ammon, Esqs. were elected Vice Presidents.

NOMINATION OF STATE SENATORS.

The Chairman announced that the next business in order was the nomination of two candidates for the State Senate.

Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, Miles S. Humphries, of South Pittsburgh, and Charles S. Fetterman were placed in nomination,

The Convention then proceed to vote for two nominees. The result of the vote was announced as follow: Graham, 110; Humphries, 86; Fetterman, 33.

Messrs. Graham and Humphries having received a majority of the votes cast were declared to be the nominees of the Convention, and the nominations, on motion of State Treasurer Mackey, were made unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Legislative Conventions.

FIRST CITY DISTRICT.

The Senatorial Convention having adourned, the delegates to the Legislative Assembly, from the First District, withdrew to the grand jury rooms, where an organization was effected by calling Thomas Steel to the chair, and appointing Mr. F. Egan and J. B. Boothe, Secretaries.

Mr. J. Z. Taylor was nominated by acclamation.

SECOND CITY DISTRICT.

The delegates from the Second District also occupied a jury room, when W. H. Dennison was called to the chair, and G. W. Atkinson and John H. Stewart appointed Secretaries.

Mr. John H. Stewart nominated M. W. Edwards, and the nomination closing on his name, he was elected by acclamation, and the Convention adjourned.

THE COUNTY LEGISLATIVE.

The delegates from Allegheny City and all districts outside of Pittsburgh assembled in the Criminal Court room.

Arthur Hobson, of Allegheny, was elected as permanent Chairman, and Messrs. Ammon and Miller as Vice Presidents.

It was moved that the Convention vote viva voce. Adopted.

NOMINATIONS.

The Chairman announced that the nomination of Legislative candidates was in order. The announcement was the signal for a general commotion. Every delegate wanted to get his particular friend's name recorded, and the confusion was so great that the Secretaries were unable to proceed. To obviate the noise it was proposed that the names of candidates be presented to the Secretaries. A shower of tickets fell about the Secretaries, but after some time they succeeded in making out the following list of candidates:

John K. Brown, Allegheny; James W. Ballantine, Temperanceville; Robert Dilworth, Allegheny; Gottleib Faas, Allegheny; John Gilfillan, Upper St. Clair township; Wm. N. Haymaker, Patton township; Harry W. Horbach, Wilkins township; Andrew Harper, Rakerstown; Frank A. M. Kreps, North Side; Alexander Miller, McKeesport; J. D. Ramsey, Allegheny; James G. Remaley, East Deer; Samuel Robinson, East Deer; H. K. Sample, Shaler township; James Sanderson, Ross township; Samuel Scott, Elizabeth; Col. J. Snodgrass, Braddocks; S. S. D. Thompson, Allegheny; D. N. White, Sewickley; A. B. Young, Robinson township.

The Secretaries were directed to have the list printed, and the Convention took a recess until half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order about twenty minutes past one o'clock.

The only person nominated was John Gilfillan, of Upper St. Clair, forty-four votes being necessary to a choice.

Convention No. 2.

To nominate Commissioner and Surveyor.

The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock, and W. B. Negley was appointed Chairman. The following gentlemen were chosen Secretaries: Thomas S. Maple, K. S. Clark, W. J. Friday and Wm. Sampson.

The roll of delegates was then called. This concluded, the permanent organization was effected by choosing Gen. Thos. M. Howe permanent chairman, he receiving fifty-eight votes to forty-four for his opponent, Mr. McKim. This was accepted as an indication of the strength of the Dilworth party, Gen. Howe being their nominee.

Nominations for County Commissioners were then in order, and Joseph Dilworth and Joseph McGunnigle were placed in nomination, the nominations closing with their names. For County Surveyor, the nominations closed with Robert Clugson and N. B. Goff. On motion the Convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for Commissioner, and the roll was called begining with the township delegates. Nearly the middle of the list was reached when a delegate excitedly called attention to the fact that one man had answered to three different names, voting "Dilworth" each time. A scene of confusion ensued, after much excited discussion a motion was made and carried that the previous vote be reconsidered and the calling of names be again commenced. **This was accordingly done.** At conclusion the result was as follows: Dilworth, 66; McGunnigle, 51. Mr. Jos. Dilworth was therefore declared the the nominee of the Convention. The election for a candidate for County Surveyor was then proceeded with, resulting in the unanimous choice of Mr. Clugson.

The Convention then adjourned.

Convention No. 3.

For the nomination of District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney.

The Convention assembled at ten o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Mr. B. C. Christy.

Mr. Fleming moved the election of Mr. Alex. M. Watson as permanent President of the Convention. Carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, the nomination of District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney was entered into.

On motion of Mr. McCarthy it was decided to vote viva voce.

Col. T. M. Bayne and George Cochran were then nominated for District Attorney, and Messrs. J. B. Flack, H. C. Mackrell and John Glenn, for Assistant District Attorney. On motion, the nominations then closed.

On motion of Mr. Henry Y. Eggers, the nomination of Col. Bayne was made unanimous. The verdict was given very heartily, and the result was received with hearty applause.

On motion of Mr. Eggers, the nomination of Mr. Flack was made unanimous. The result was received with applause, and in response to loud calls, Mr. Flack made a brief speech, thanking the Convention.

On motion adjourned.

Controller and Treasurer's Convention. No. 4.

To nominate candidates for the offices of Controller, Director of the Poor, and Treasurer, met in the District Court room.

M. M. Long, Esq., having been appointed temporary Chairman by the Executive Committee, called the Convention to order at a quarter past ten o'clock.

Hugh McNeil, of Allegheny, was unanimously elected permanent President.

The following nominations were then made:

FOR TREASURER—Messrs. Samuel Kilgore, Archibald Pillow, Thomas Patterson and W. A. Herriott.

FOR CONTROLLER—Henry Warner, Wm. C. Friend and Henry Snively.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—James G. Murray was nominated, and there being no opposition he was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Director of the Poor.

There being but one candidate for the nomination of Treasurer, Major Kilgore was declared the nominee of the Convention by acclamation, amid rousing cheers.

CONTROLLER—Warner, 71; Friend, 41. Mr. Henry Warner was declared the nominee of the Convention for Controller.

On motion adjourned.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Before proceeding to vote a motion was made that the names of candidates who received less than thirty votes be stricken from the rolls. This motion was agreed to, and under its operations the list of candidates was reduced to the following named persons: Messrs. Ballentine, Dilworth, Haymaker, Harper, Miller, Ramsey, Sample, Thompson, White, Young.

Messrs. Miller, White and Sample having received a majority of votes they were declared nominated.

THE WHISKY BUSINESS.

While the second ballot was progressing J. T. Bigham offered a resolution looking to taking the power of granting licenses out of the hands of the Commissioners and placing it in the hands of the courts. The consideration of the resolution was postponed until after the third ballot.

A THIRD BALLOT.

The chair announced that a third ballot was in order, as there was still one member to be nominated.

Mr. Bigham moved to nominate J. W. Ballentine by acclammation. He claimed that the South Side had a right to a representative.

Loud cries of "No," "no," "that won't do," "Let's proceed to ballot," etc., were heard from all quarters, and a scene of wild confusion ensued.

A third ballot was then had.

The chairman announced that neither of the candidates having received a majority of all the votes cast another ballot would be necessary.

Major J. D. Ramsey then asked leave to withdraw his name from the Convention, which was granted and a

FOURTH BALLOT

was ordered and resulted in the election of Ballentine, the vote standing as follows: Ballentine 43; Dilworth 31.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Commissioner McGee Resigns—No Action Yet—Neely's Resignation Accepted, and Joe Dilworth Appointed in His Place.

Upon the opening of the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, the resignation of Mr. W. H. McGee, as County Commissioner, was read by District Attorney Pearson. It is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, June 6, 1871.

To the honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County:

I hereby respectfully resign my position as Commissioner of Allegheny county.

W. H. MCGEE.

The Court ordered the paper to be put on file.

The following action of the Court and the remaining County Commissioner in relation to the resignation of Commissioner Neely was then read:

Whereas, Jonathar Neely has resigned the office of County Commissioner of the county of of Allegheny, and has declined further to serve in said office. Therefore, We, the undersigned, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and remaining Commissioner having met, do hereby appoint **Joseph Dilworth, of the city of Pittsburgh, as Commissioner to fill said vacancy and serve until the next general election.**

Witness our hands, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1871.

JAMES P. STERRETT,
EDWIN H. STOWE,
T. H. COLLIER,
Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c.

JOHN A. SCOTT, *Commissioner.*

June 7th, 1871, the above order directed to enter on the minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions and this paper filed of record. BY THE COURT.

Mr. Dilworth's bond was presented by Mr. Negley to Judge Sterrett, in the Court of Common Pleas, and he was sworn in to "faithfully perform the duties of County Commissioner to the best of his ability."

STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS.

How to Spend an Enjoyable Hour.

Now is the summer of our discontent—the thermometer is up in the "nineties" and everybody is singing

Oh! for a little one-story thermometer,
With nothing but zeros all ranged in a row,
Oh! for a big double-barrelled hydrometer,
To measure this moisture that rolls from my brow.

And there is no better mode of soothing and sweetening these sultry hours and keeping our heads level generally than by attending a strawberry festival. Cream and strawberries equal to the nectar and ambrosia of the Gods, and served by angelic hands is just the thing for this sweltering weather. They are promotive of harmony good cheer, amusement, and promote the amenities of social intercourse, and we would say with a friend at our elbow:

There's a moment of life which is sweeter
To memory's dream of the past,
Than all the grand themes in fine motre,
Polished, or rounded, or cast;
'Tis the present, the beautiful summer,
The time for a young lover's dream,
When Cupid, the sly little drummer,
Lurks under strawberries and cream.

They may talk of their wine or their nectar,
Of cobblers, that make people tight;
They may brag of their whisky and hotaure,
About dancing in the moonlight,
But dancing is now out of season,
And lillies and roses would seem
To give by their presence a reason
For eating strawberries and cream.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Bailey, Farrell & Co's. Pipe Works Partially Destroyed—Loss $10,000.

Yesterday afternoon about half-past one o'clock a fire broke out in the lead-pipe factory of Bailey, Farrell & Co., in the rear of the warehouse occupied by them, No 167 Smithfield street, and extending back of numbers 165, 163 and 161 to Strawberry alley. The factory is quite an extensive one, and at first appearance the whole concern and the fine four-story front block facing on the street appeared to be involved in the prospective ruin. The smoke issued from all the windows and from the alley so heavily at times as to almost obscure them, and in expectation of a big fire Fifth avenue emptied out its throng of loungers in profusion, and in a remarkable short time the streets in the vicinity was well jammed.

The fire broke out near the furnace, and in a few moments it had attained to quite dangerous proportions. The department was promptly on the ground, and went into action, running their streams through the front buildings, and by way of the alley. Fortunately the firemen were able to confine the flames to the lead pipe manufactory, the front buildings being damaged but slightly in the rear.

The warehouses Nos 167 and 165 are occupied respectively by Messrs. Bailey, Farrell & Co. and McLain, Steubener & Co., the latter dealers in porcelain and china ware. The former firm owns both these buildings, but the damage to the china store was trifling. The buildings are brick four stories high, and substantially built, and but for the prompt and efficient efforts of the firemen the whole block would in all probability have been destroyed. Fire Marshal Butler reports the total value of the property is $50,000; value of stock $15,000; value of machinery $22,500; amount of insurance $10,000. Origin of the fire—Defective flue.

The insurance is equally distributed between the following companies: Pittsburgh Ins. Co.; Western Ins. Co., of Pittsburgh; Allegheny Ins. Co., do.; Allemania Ins. Co., do.; People's Ins. Co., do.; Home of New York.; Western of Buffalo and New York. Franklin of Philadelphia; Fireman's Fund of San Francisco, and Manhattan of New York.

A TENEMENT TUMBLED.

A Whole Family Buried and "Nobody Hurt."

Yesterday morning at about half-past five o'clock a disaster occurred, which it seems nothing short of a miracle could have prevented from being fatal to more than one person.

A large two-story frame house, belonging to Mr. Christian Leutzer, and occupied by his family, consisting of seven persons, stood on Prospect street, between Butler street and Penn avenue, in the Seventeenth ward. The work of grading the street has been going on for some time, and the house was left standing about ten feet above the level of the new grade. The building was placed on blocks, and it was the intention to place another story under it, making it a three-story house. At half-past five o'clock all the members of the family except Mr. Leutzer himself were in bed. Mr. L. was sitting up in a rocking chair in his room. A high wind was prevailing at the time, and suddenly, without the slightest warning, the building was blown from its loosened supports, and fell with a crash, a mass of the most utter ruin. The house fell diagonally back from the street, struck on its corner and crushed down into a heap. So sudden was the fall that not one of the seven persons in the house had a chance to even attempt escape, and all were burried in the wreck. One little boy succeeded in crawling out very speedily after the accident, and found himself unhurt. The others had to be g tten out from the debris by the crowd that speedily gathered. The work was long and tedious, but one by one all were gotten out, and incredible as it seems, none were found to be injured. A little babe was found to have a slight cut over its eye, but that was the only injury sustained by any. Mr. Leutzer himself was buried under such a mass of timber and boards that it required the efforts of six men for a considerable time to cut him out. It was hardly hoped that he would be taken out alive, but he was found entirely uninjured.

The house was literally smashed, every timber being splintered, and every artticle of furniture entirely demolished.

DEATH FROM DRUNKENNESS.

Corner's Inquest on the Body of a Woman Who Died from Whiskey.

Yesterday morning Corner West was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of Margaret Mateer, aged about forty years, who died the previous afternoon at the house of Mrs. Huey, at No. 67 Twelfth street, in the Ninth ward. It appeared from the testimony educed before the Corner's jury, she had been divorced from her husband some years past, and that since April last she has been employed as cook in the family of Mrs. Huey. She had led a very intemperate life for several years, and within a few weeks past has been drinking excessively. On Saturday, while under the influence of liquor, she took a large dose of laudanum, and from that time until about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when death ensued, she lay in a state of stupor. A physician was called in on Sunday, but notwithstanding every attention was given, she died as stated. Dr. Duncan, by the direction of the Corner, held a post mortem examination and superinduced by excessive alcoholic stimulants, or by narcotic poisons. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

Burglarious.

Tuesday night, some time, the furnishing store of Mr. Jas. H. Aiken, No. 74, Fifth avenue, was entered and robbed. The thieves, probably boys, gained admission by prying open the shutter of a back window. They had previously made an attempt on the back door, but the attempt was a failure. They pried open the drawer in Mr. Aiken's private desk and stole from thence a revolver and a razor. Then they pried open the money drawer, and took all the contents, amounting to two dollars and a half. They opened a show case, and it is supposed they took a few studs—nothing else.

About a week since the store of Mr. Putnam, next door to Mr. Aiken, was entered in a similar manner, and robbed of twenty-five dollars in money.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s, 1881	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	112
United States 5-20s, 1864	112
United States 5-20s, 1865	112
United States 10-40s	110
5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific Road	92½
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Cy. Pacifics	115¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871.

REMARKS—There was a slight fall of rain this morning, and the indications are that more will follow. This will, for the present, stop the mouths of agricultural croakers, who were predicting all sorts of calamity from the drouth. What the next cry will be we cannot divine. The harvest is near at hand, and all accounts assure us that the wheat crop will be heavy, and should it be safely gathered, all will be well, and plenty fill the country. We have no changes in prices worthy of particular mention. The leading articles are held firmly at unchanged rates, whilst butter, eggs, cheese, &c., fluctuate from day to day, and in sympathy with the supply and demand. Fruits and vegetables are abundant, but are still a little too steep in price for many pocket books. But there is a good time coming.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last issue:

Flour, bbls	322
Corn, sks	5,265
Rye, sks	777
Butter, pkgs	243
Cheese, bxs	133
Wheat, sks	3,136
Oats, sks	5,449
Potatoes, sks	277
Apples, bbls	—
Barley, sks	309
Bacon, tcs	—
Dried beef, tcs	31

The following are the ruling quotations on first hands; on the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The leading operators reports sales as the following: plain hams 7@7¼c; sides, ribbed 9c; clean do, 10c; shoulders canvassed sugar cured 10@10½c; sugar cured hams 14½@15c; breakfast bacon 14c; dried beef 18@19c per lb. Lard in tierce 11c; kegs and buckets 12c. Mess Pork $17 00@17 50.

POULTRY—Market not so active; we note sales chickens by the coop 65@70c per pair.

POTATOES—We can report more liberal receipts. Holders are more anxious to realize, as the season is drawing to a close; we can report sales by the car load $1 15@1 20; store $1 25@1 30.

PEANUTS—Market steady and unchanged, with sales at 10@10½c per lb.

HAY—We can report a fair trade demand, with sales of baled on the landing at $16, $18 a $19 per ton.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $175 per ton; dressed 14c per lb.

LARD OIL—Sales in a small way; No. 1 85@85c. The market was dull with a declining tendency.

ASHES—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; the stock in first hands is not a large one; pearls ash, common, 4¾@4¾c; refined 4½@4¾c; potash 7¼@7½c; pearls 6@6¼c.

APPLES—The season for old is about over; we hear of an occasional sale of new crop at $7 00@9 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—We can only report a dull market with a supply in excess of the demand; holders think they are sufficiently low just now. We continue to quote fair to good at 12@13@14c; strictly prime quality 15@16c.

BEANS—The season is fast drawing to a close; the stock has been reduced to a limited amount; in a small way bold at $2 00 per bushel; inferior lots nominal and prices unsettled.

BROOM CORN—Market dull at 4@5c per lb.

BEESWAX—In good supply; we can report sales at 29@30c per pound.

CANNED ARTICLES—The demand continues to improve; this being the season for activity we note sales of Tomatoes at $2 25@2 75 per dozen. Peaches, 2 lb cans at $3 25@3 50; 2 lb cans at $2 75@3 25 per dozen.

CARBON OIL—Market steady but without any quotable change; sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 23@23½c per gallon. The usual advance was obtained from stores.

CHEESE—Dull; holders were anxious to realize; the receipts were fully up with the demand; we note sales of prime Goshen at 13½@14c; factory 12½@13c; dairy 11@12c per pound.

CORN MEAL—In good supply with sales at 85@90c per bushel.

CEMENT—The leading dealers report a fair business demand with sales at the following: Louisville at $2 50@2 50 per barrel; Rosendale $1 45@1 50; calcined plaster $1 25@1 50 per barrel.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—The activity that has ruled for some time past has reduced the supply very materially, still there is sufficient left to meet the wants of the market; we can report sales of shoulders at 6@6½c; sides ribbed 7@7½c; clean sides 8@8½c. Hams held 12@12c.

LARD—Country 9@10c per pound.

EGGS—Market getting dull, the supply filling up with the demand; we report sales at 16@17c per dozen, being the top figures.

FRUITS—Prices have undergone no quotable change; buyers are not so numerous nor so anxious to invest. The leading operators report sales of red winter wheat at $2 00@2 25; white, $2 50; good spring extras, 7 00; choice bakers' flour, $7 25. Rye flour at $6 00, in a small way.

GRAIN—The market has undergone but few changes since our last report. There was a good milling demand for wheat with sales of red winter at $1 40, $1 45@1 46; white at $1 50, $1 55@1 56 per bushel. The offerings of Ohio wheat were small. Oats, market steady and prices of prime were well maintained; the future however is very uncertain; we note sales from first hands at 66@66c; store at 68@69c per bushel. Corn dull; holders more anxious to realize; we can report sales of mixed ear to prime yellow at 66@67c; Rye there is very little doing; the Eastern prices are $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley, no sales have been reported for some days; the market is said to be bare; we quote nominally spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c as per quality and condition.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, June 8, 1871.

REMARKS—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained, and in certain locations, an advance has been demanded. The impression among holders is that a large amount of oil will be required to meet engagements falling due on the first of July, and that their good time is rapidly drawing near. It certainly looks that way to an intruder.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates: Spot 13½@13¾c; June 13½@13¾c; seller's option all year 12¾c; buyers option all year 14c; Lower Creek $5 25; Oil City $5 50.

SALES.

1,000 bbls	Parker's Landing oil	5 25
5,000 "	delivered in 30 days, s. o.	5 30
7,000 "	1,000 each month till December	13½
500 "	Parker's Landing oil	5 25
500 "	Foster's oil	5 25

REFINED.

The market was firm but not very active, and holders manifest no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales. We continue to quote as follows: June 25¾c; July 25¾@25¾c; July and August 26¼c; September 26¾c; buyer's option all year 28c; July, August and September 29½c.

SALES.

500 bbls June	25¾

DESPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 7.—The Market was very firm; no sales of spot oil, but settlements of about 30,000 barrels made this morning; prices nominally $5 00@5 05.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Market quiet but firm. Crude 15¼@15½c asked; no sales. Refined 25¼@25¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The market is quiet. Standard white 25¾c; crude 15c. Futures—June 25¾@25¾c; July 25¾c; August and September 26¾c.

OIL CITY, June 7.—Market nominal; on Lower Creek at $5 2@5 25 bid; Oil City $5 40@5 45.

PARKER, June 7.—Market very firm; holders not disposed to sell; asking $5 30@5 50. The Flint Lock well, owned by Hon. S. A. Purviance, of Pittsburgh, Crawford and others, is doing about 30 barrels.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—Market firm; crude $5 00@5 00; refined 24c.

LATER DESPATCES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Crude 15¾@15¾c. Refined—June 25¾c bid; June and July 25¾c asked; July to September 26¾c bid.

TITUSVILLE, June 7.—The market was firmer again to-day, and holders of oil were asking an advance of from 10 to 20 cents, which, though buyers were not plenty, was in most cases paid by the parties who became purchasers. On the Lower Creek from $5 10 to $5 20 was bid, with sellers from $5 20 to $5 25. On the Upper Creek $5 00 was the ruling figure, though sellers were generally asking $5 05 to $5 10. The market closed firm. Settlements of ten thousand barrels on Lower Creek, cash, were made on a basis of $5 20. We quote the following:

SALES:

2,000 bbls	Upper Creek, b. o., 1st 6 mos	5 12½
2,000 "	Upper Creek	5 10
1,080 "	Upper Creek regular	5 05
1,500 "	Upper Creek spot	5 00
2,000 "	Lower Creek spot	5 10
2,000 "	Lower Creek spot	5 15
3,000 "	Lower Creek, b. o., June	5 20
5,000 "	Lower Creek, b. o.	7 10
9,000 "	Lower Creek, b. 1st 6 mos	5 25
5,000 "	Lower Creek, s. o. 90 days	5 10
500 "	Rouseville, spot	5 15
1,000 "	Rouseville, spot	5 20
1,000 "	Rouseville, spot	5 25
2,000 "	Oil City, spot	5 40
1,000 "	Oil City, spot	5 35
5,000 "	Oil City, spot	6 40
1,500 "	Petroleum Centre, spot	5 20

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871.

REMARKS—Wool is not yet coming in freely; indeed, to secure it, it is necessary to go to the country and hunt it up. Wool growers are too busy and too independant to put themselves to the trouble of sending their fleeces to market, hence those who need it must scour the country in search of it. Prices are firm and a shade higher. Following are the rates here and in the country. We may add the clip is pronounced of excellent quality:

Common fleece, per lb	45@50c
Combing fleece, per lb	48@50c
Fine fleece, per lb	47@50c
Tub washed fleece, per lb	48@50c

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 20 cars, or 360 head. In addition to these there were probably some 40 head from the surrounding country, making in all 400 head on sale this morning. The bulk of the stock was from Chicago, and consisted of small pony steers from 900 to 1,100 pounds in weight and of the kind preferred by the butchers during the warm weather. The market opened up slow, but few butchers being present early in the morning, but toward eight o'clock the attendance was quite retpectable and some sales were effected, but at low figures. The prices realized to-day were about ½c lower than those of last week, and the market a drag from the commencement to the close. Butchers all seemed to be well supplied with cattle purchased last week, and did not care whether they bought any to-day or not. Under this influence and feeling the drovers were compelled to make concessions, and the butchers obtained all the cattle they wanted at pretty much their own prices. The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, also sales as made by the differ nt drovers.

ARRIVALS.	CARS.
Grenwald & Kahn, from Chicago	5
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	1
Marks & Keefer	2
Keefer & Needy	1
S. Lowenstern	2
M. Verner	1
Rothchild & Zeigler	2
Marks & Bro	1
L. & J. Shamberg	2
D. James, Columbia, Ind	1
Armstrong & Brown, Dayton, Ohio	1
R. Childs, Shreve, Ohio	1

CATTLE SALES.

Keefer & Byer, 20 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 00@6 70.

S. Trierman sold 29 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 30 $6 25.

M. Krauss retailed 32 head Washington county and Chicago stock at prices running from $5 80@6 25.

Jacob Need sold 32 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75@6 40.

M. Verner sold 16 head Chicago cattle from $5 75@6 25.

Peter Habrman sold 80 Chicago cattle at prices from $5 85@6 15.

Jacob Lobeman sold 16 Chicago cattle at from $5@6 25.

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 47 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5@6 50.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 18 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 5@6.

E. Katz sold 27 head fair Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50@6 25.

Carr & McAllister sold 50 head at prices from $5@6 25.

SHEEP.

The number on sale to-day was about 1,800 head, and this constituted an over supply. The market was dull and slow, prices if anything a shade lower than last week. The opening of the East Liberty yards has drawn away quite a number of buyers, and not so many sheep are required to supply the market, but the arrivals instead of diminishing, seem to be on the increase every week, and to-day there was more sheep on the market than can be sold to butchers, and at the time we left the yards there was a great many left over unsold. The following sales were reported by the different dealers:

SHEEP SALES.

W. Neeley sold 50 lambs at prices from $2 to $3 per head; also, 26 for Montgomery at prices from $2 50 to $3 35 per head.

Neeley & McMillin sold 143 head clipped sheep at 4½c to 2c per pound.

John Drum sold 104 head sheep and lambs at prices from $3 25 to $4 00 per head for lambs, and $2 00 to $5 00 per head for sheep.

Adam Eckert sold 67 fair lambs, averaging about 50 pounds, at prices from $2 12 to $4 00 per head; also, 10 head sheep at at $3 50 per head; also, 16 head on commission at $2 per head.

Peter Schedmund sold 180 head lambs and sheep from Butler county, at prices ranging from $2 50 to $4 00 per head for sheep, and from $1 50 to $3 00 for lambs.

John Beeler wholesaled 60 head Butler county lambs at $2 75 per head; retailed 10 head of sheep averaging 100 lbs at 5c per lb.

F. Alberner sold 103 head sheep and lambs at prices ranging from $2 50 to 3 25 per head.

Frank Krauss, 97 head sheep and lambs from Washington county; at prices ranging from $1 90@6 00 per head.

Henry Knagle sold 41 head Butler county lambs at prices ranging from $2 65@3 00 per head.

John Young sold 17 head Butler county lambs at $3 40 per head.

Mr. Humes sold 79 head Beaver county sheep and lambs at prices ranging from $2 00@3 50 per lamb and $3 00@4 00 for sheep.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1871.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending June 3rd, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 253 cars; hogs, 116 cars; sheep, 60 cars; horses, 15 cars; mules, 6 cars, making a total of 450 cars.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle have been heavy and consisted of good well fatted steers, though some were large and rough. Very few common, such as thin steers, bulls, cows, &c., were on sale and the quotations of that class are merely nominal. A lot of Texas cattle were on sale at 5c per pound. The feeling of the market is downwards as the season is fast arriving when Texas stock will be plenty and cheap and they will undoubtedly have the effect of bearing down prices on native cattle. The market closed dull at about 6¼c for the best. The following are quotations ruling to-day:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$600 @6 25
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,200	5 25@6 00
Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100	5 00@5 00
Bulls, stags and cows 800 to 1,500	4 00@5 00
Stock steers 800 to 1,000	4 50@5 50

HOGS.

The arrivals for the week have been heavy. The market was dull and slow until Friday at about 6¼c, the very top of the market. Under the influence of light arrivals the market became a little more firm; although prices have not advanced any as yet. Should the run prove light the coming week, the market, if it does not advance, will at least be firm. The following are the ruling quotations to-day:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 50
Good to Prime Phila., 225 to 250	4 25
Good to Prime New York, 180 to 220	4¼@4¼

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep fair until Thursday, when they became light, and continued so the balance of the week. Prices were slow and the market dull during the first part of the week, but toward the close became more firm and advanced slightly. The quality of the sheep on sale was more common than for some time. The following are figures ruling to-day:

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	$4 25@4 50
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00 4 25
Mean to common, 70 to 76 lbs	3 00@3 50
Poor rot and scalawags, by the head	3 00

EAST END CATTLE YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, June 6, 1871.

REMARKS—Considering the extreme warmth of the weather and the short time the East End Retail Stock Yards have been in operation, a fair number of butchers were in attendance yesterday. The stock offered was of a mixed character, and the prices received ranging from $3 50 to $6 00. Two hundred and thirty-five head were disposed of. Although prices may seem low, we are assured by a prominent dealer, that they sold no higher to-day in New York and Philadelphia. Dealers are perfectly satisfied with the practical workings of the new retail yards, and seem to think that all the retail trade will even-tually come out that way. Others entertain a different view. We shall wait and see what we shall see.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Gold steady at 12⅜@12¾. The following rates were paid for its use per day: 1-15, 3-32, 1-8 7-54, 5-64, 1-32 and 1-64 per cent. Clearings, $82,000,000.

Governments dull and firm without material change. Offerings at Treasury purchase were $1,985,400 at from 111 40 to 111 89. Awards $400,000,000 from 111 40 to 111 63.

Stocks have been firm, with Rock Island, Lake Shore and Erie features; market steady.

State Bonds firm, with limited business.

Money easy at 2@4 per cent.

PRODUCE.

Flour firm; superfine western and state $5 00@5 90; common to good extra $6 10@6 25; good to choice $6 25@6 80; white western extra $6 80@7 15; Ohio extras $6 25@6 90. St. Louis $6 25 to $9 00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firm at 93c. Wheat firm; new spring $1 51@1 53; red and amber $1 64@1 65. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn scarce; western mixed superior to common 69@72c; good to choice 72½@73½c; yellow 74@76½. Oats firm; western and Ohio 65@69c. Leather 73@75c. Orinoco 24@27½c. Wool scarce and firm; extra Ohio 54@55c; pulled 52@53c. Hay and hops firm. Coffee quiet and unchanged; sales from 13 to 16c. Sugar dull; Cuba 9 to 9½c. Rice 6@9c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 25½@28c. Pork firm; mess $15 12½@15 25; prime pork $13 00@13 25; prime mess new $13 50@14 00; June and August $15 25@15 50. Beef quiet; mess 10@14c; extra 14@17c. Hams 20@25c; prime mess 20@25c; India 22@28c. Cut meats unchanged; middle active. Lard heavy prime steam 10@10½c; kettle dried 10½c; August 10¾; September 10½c. Butter firm; Western 19@21c; state 15@25c. Cheese 5@12½c. Latest; flour firm; $6 10@6 20 for shipping extras. Lard unchanged. Eggs steady at 17c.

METALS.

Copper quiet; ingot 21¾@21¾c. Iron—Scotch pig $34; do U. S. $32@36; bar $74@75; Russia sheet $11 50@12; cold cut nails $4 75; clinch $6 25@6 75; horse shoe $10@11.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Flour firm; family $6 75 to 7 00. Wheat firm at $1 50. Corn firm; a shade higher at 55c. Rye dull and unchanged at 98c to $1 02. Oats steady. Groceries firm. Linseed oil in light demand at 83c. Lard oil dull and drooping at 80 to 82c. Eggs dull and a shade lower at 12 to 12½c. Butter quiet and unchanged; Central Ohio at 15 to 20c; Western Reserve 10 to 20c. Cheese dull and drooping at 10 to 12c. Pork quiet and weak; sales at $15 50. Lard steady; sales at 9½@9¾c; city 9¾@10c. Bulk meats higher; sales of 300,000 lbs shoulders; closed at 5½c; sides 7@7¼@7¾c; one lot of clear sold at 8c. Bacon active and advanced shoulders 6@6½c; sides 8½@8¾c, now held ¼c higher. Hogs firm at $5 00@5 25. Whisky firm at 93c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Flour firm; Ohio and Indiana $7 00@7 50. Wheat dull; red western $1 63. Corn dull but unchanged; yellow at 73@74c; mixed western at 72c. Oats at 67@68c. Petroleum—Crude 19¼c; Refined 25½@25¾c. Whisky quiet at 94c.

COTTON MARKETS.